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Sakharov and Wife Put in Hospital

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet government moved Friday to end a hunger strike by Andrei D. Sakharov, the country's foremost civil rights activist, by taking him to a hospital on the 13th day of his protest. Indications here are that Mr. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, who had joined him in the hunger strike, were involuntarily hospitalized in Gorki, the industrial city 400 kilometers (248 miles) east of Moscow to which he was banished almost two years ago. A statement in the government newspaper Izvestia said the Sakharovs were being administered "prophylactic medical assistance to prevent any complications in the state of their health." The phrase indicated that they may be receiving intravenous feeding. Mr. Sakharov, in a message a few days ago, asserted that he would not end his protest or seek medical help unless the government allowed a young woman to join his stepson in the United States. "Now the only possibility for terminating our hunger strike is the exit" of Lisa Alexeyeva, the nuclear physicist said. The brief statement in Izvestia Friday night was coupled with a long commentary that sharply criticized his past political activities and asserted that he had gone on a hunger strike in an effort to turn personal family problems "into a cosmic crisis." There was no information here about the state of the Sakharovs' health. An acquaintance of the physicist reported by phone from Gorki Friday night that the Sakharovs were not in their apartment. Miss Alexeyeva had sent a telegram early Friday to Mr. Sakharov and had received by midmorning an official confirmation from Gorki that the cable had been handed personally to him. Knowledgeable sources said earlier that because of their age the Sakharovs' condition was likely to become critical after two weeks of fasting. Mr. Sakharov is 60, and his wife is 58. They reportedly have been taking only mineral water since Nov. 22. The timing of their move to a hospital suggests that Soviet authorities were beginning to worry about possible negative world reaction should Mr. Sakharov die while protesting Soviet policies. Observers here suggested that the Sakharovs' health may not have deteriorated a great deal yet. The hospitalization seemed to have been designed to head off the approaching crisis and adverse headlines in the West. But the Izvestia commentary indicated that Soviet authorities are going to use the occasion to discredit the physicist, who had helped develop the hydrogen bomb for the Soviet Union and had been one of the leading Soviet scientists before falling from favor in 1968 for writing an essay critical of Soviet policies. In what was the first mention of the hunger strike in Soviet media, Izvestia said that the hunger strike was a trick and a provocation "designed to attract once more the West's attention to Sakharov's anti-Soviet views and to play up to forces trying to undermine détente and aggravate international tension." But the central theme of the commentary focused on the case of Miss Alexeyeva. The paper said that Mrs. Bonner's son, Alexei Semynov, while married to Olga Levshina, had an illicit relationship with Miss Alexeyeva. Mr. Semynov was permitted to emigrate to the United States and Mrs. Levshina and their child joined him there under the provision of "family reunification." "Alexeyeva was deserted," the paper said. "She tried to commit suicide but was saved by doctors." Subsequently Mr. Sakharov and his wife took Miss Alexeyeva into their apartment as a "maid" and "started to brainwash her," it added. The paper said that Miss Alexeyeva, who is not Jewish, tried first to emigrate to Israel at the invitation of a fictitious aunt. Her father, a retired lieutenant colonel, and mother both "categorically objected" to her plans for leaving the country, it said. Later, when her application was rejected, she used a "trick" devised by the Sakharovs, the paper said. Mr. Semynov and his wife were divorced in the United States and Mr. Semynov married Miss Alexeyeva in a proxy ceremony in Montana. Izvestia said that Soviet laws allow "neither bigamy nor proxy marriages."



Andrei D. Sakharov and Yelena Bonner in February, 1980

Emergency Bill Brings Threat Of Polish Strike

By Henry Karnu

New York Times Service

WARSAW — The independent trade union Solidarity warned Friday that if the government followed the Communist Party's demand for a new law giving it extraordinary emergency powers, "the union will answer with a 24-hour nationwide protest strike." If the government applied such powers to curb the newly gained

rights of citizens, the union continued, "all union bodies and all workers should immediately proclaim a general strike."

An agreement on rescheduling Polish debt may open the way for new credits next year, Page 11.

The union made its threat in a statement adopted early Friday morning after a late-night session of its presidium in the town of Radom, and circulated it later in the day. The declaration is to be discussed by Solidarity's national commission at a meeting in Gdansk next week.

Solidarity's leadership drafted its militant pronouncement after a series of debates within a number of its directing bodies, following Wednesday's storming by riot police and troops of a fire service academy in Warsaw where cadets were striking. The assault significantly heightened the growing tension as the government found itself thwarted in its effort to dampen Solidarity's militancy without acceding to its major demands.

Referring to talks under way between government and Solidarity groups to develop a framework for national reconciliation, the union presidium charged that the government had used the talks to mislead society and intensify "anti-union repression."

Friday's Warsaw regional daily news bulletin of the union featured

a statement on the negotiations made by Lech Walesa, Solidarity's leader, at a factory meeting in Radom on Thursday. "There is no national agreement, for there is no one to agree with," Mr. Walesa said. "The other side cheats."

The union presidium claimed that the talks had proved fruitless on Solidarity's basic demands. It listed the demands as the right to inspect the nation's food supplies, autonomy of local administrations, economic reform, rule of law, and access to the government-controlled mass media, particularly the television news service, which is widely criticized as being under the control of dogmatic Communists.

The Solidarity declaration moved into the foreground last weekend's resolution by a plenary session of the Communist Party's policy-making Central Committee, which called on the government to submit to the Sejm, or parliament, a bill empowering the regime to ban strikes, to curtail press freedom and the rights to assembly and travel abroad, and to turn offenders over to military rather than civil courts.

Unpublicized Session

Solidarity sources reported that a group of the union's leaders met Friday morning in an unpublicized session with parliamentary leaders to discuss the bill. The draft law has not yet been presented by the Sejm's top official to the membership at large or to the committees that would have to pass on its provisions. Presumably the union leadership wants to persuade the regime to withdraw or alter the draft.

While the government of Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the premier and Communist Party leader, made no official statements on the conflict Friday, it showed its deep concern over the deterioration of the situation in statements in the official press.

Senate Approves Funds For B-1, MX Programs

By Robert C. Siner

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The Senate on Friday approved a \$208.6-billion military appropriation bill that includes funds for the B-1 bomber and the MX missile in victory for President Reagan's strategic weapons program. The 84-5 vote ended four days of debate during which administration supporters beat back attempts on Thursday to delete \$2.4 billion for the B-1 from the bill and cut off funds for research on basing the MX.

Just before passage, the Senate agreed by voice vote to add another \$62 million to the measure to allow the Air Force to continue to operate three squadrons of B-52 bombers.

Mr. Reagan's only real setback came Wednesday when the Senate voted overwhelmingly to force the administration to spend almost all of the \$354 million of the MX research funds on long-term basing for the MX rather than on an interim plan proposed by the president to place the missiles in super-hardened Titan and Minuteman missile sites.

The proposal to build 100 MX missiles and house the first 30 or 40 of them in existing silos was announced by Mr. Reagan on Oct. 2 as part of a broad strategic defense plan. It has been sharply criticized by pro-defense congressmen who say that basing the missile in an immobile silo would not close what Mr. Reagan has called the "window of vulnerability" in the late 1980s.

However, on Thursday, Senate Republicans who joined in the 90-4 vote sought to blur their differences with Mr. Reagan by noting that about \$20 million was still available for research on the super-hardened silos. And Democrats said that the vote was not a repudiation of the president but an expression of disapproval designed to speed up the decision on long-term basing.

The measure must now go to a conference with the House, which passed its own bill last month. The House also approved funds for the B-1 and MX but its bill totals \$197.4 billion. President Reagan had asked for a \$209.9-billion military appropriation. On Thursday, the Senate spent nearly six and a half hours in debate before rejecting on a 66-28 vote an amendment by Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, that would have removed \$2.4 billion in fiscal 1982 funds for the B-1 bomber and reallocated the bulk of the money to conventional forces and basic readiness programs.

Opposition to the bomber has centered on questions of both cost and capability. The Air Force esti-

mates the 100 planes will cost \$28 billion (with inflation) while the Congressional Budget Office has estimated the cost at \$39.8 billion.

Sen. Hollings called the plan a "3400-million monstrosity" and cited testimony last month by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger that the plane would be unable to penetrate Soviet air defenses since 1990. Mr. Weinberger has since retracted that testimony and now says the B-1 will serve as a penetrating bomber well into the 1990s, when the stealth or advanced technology bomber will be ready to replace it.

The B-1 opponents also expressed the fear that the two-bomber approach would eventually force the administration to drain money from the development of the Stealth, a plane whose technology remains to be perfected.

'A Happy Day'

"This is a happy day," said Bastian Hello, head of Rockwell's North American aviation operations, Thursday night after the Senate refused to cut B-1 funding from the military spending bill. Mr. Hello said Rockwell, which has been deluged with job applications since President Reagan made the B-1 a major part of his military modernization program, is ready to move quickly. Officials estimate the bomber could mean as many as 16,000 jobs in Ohio at peak production.

"We could get a turn-on [start order] the beginning of the year," Mr. Hello said, adding that contract negotiations with the Air Force are in their final stages.

INSIDE

Inside Criticism

In a series of unusually critical comments, a senior Republican official has said that both David A. Stockman and Richard V. Allen will be forced to leave office because of credibility problems in the Reagan administration, Page 3.

Chinese Patience

A Communist official has cautioned the Chinese not to expect immediate results from Peking's proposal for reunification with Taiwan, Page 5.

Dali's Comeback

At the age of 77, Salvador Dali is making a comeback after struggling for almost two years with disease and depression. He is back in his financial life, in Weekend, Page 7W.

Salim Won't Drop Bid In Stalemated UN Race

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Tanzania's foreign minister, Salim Ahmed Salim, has refused to withdraw from the deadlocked race for UN secretary-general, and Security Council members indicated that they consider Kurt Waldheim still to be a candidate despite his offer to step aside. Olara Otunbo of Uganda, the Security Council president for December, said Thursday that he had asked both men "to step aside, so we can consider other candidates, and Mr. Waldheim complied." But African delegates met later and decided that Mr. Salim, the Third World candidate, should not do so. "There is no question of withdrawal," Algerian representative Mohammed Bedjaoui said after the meeting. "I am still a candidate," said Mr. Salim, 39, who has been running with the endorsement of the Organization of African Unity and the 93-nation nonaligned movement.

Proposal Opposed

Mr. Otunbo said that, if the 15-member council could not agree on a compromise candidate, it might agree to split the five-year term between Mr. Salim and Mr. Waldheim — but only as a last resort. The proposal is strongly opposed in the council. Under UN rules, the organization must have a secretary-general by Jan. 1, Mr. Otunbo said. "Nothing is completely ruled

out," he said. "It might be possible for the council to arrive at a consensus."

There was also a possibility that Mr. Waldheim or Mr. Salim could be picked without formal balloting. This would provide a face-saving device for either China or the United States, whose vetoes have deadlocked the election.

A Western member of the council said that, rather than a split term, he foresaw the possibility of the council's deciding by consensus to extend Mr. Waldheim's current term for two years. "I want the matter to be settled before Dec. 15," when the UN General Assembly's current session is due to adjourn until next September, Mr. Otunbo said. The Security Council nominates a candidate for election by the assembly. Mr. Otunbo also said he expected the council to begin consultations with a view to opening the race to more candidates.

Mr. Waldheim has served 10 years as the United Nations' chief administrative officer, having succeeded U Thant of Burma in December, 1971. His main support has come from the West and the Soviet Union, which apparently prefer to stick with a tried, skilled diplomat.

His second five-year term expires Dec. 31, and 16 rounds of balloting that began more than a month ago in the Security Council have failed to elect a candidate for submission to the General Assembly. Although Mr. Waldheim led



Salim Ahmed Salim

on every ballot, China vetoed him each time while the United States consistently vetoed Mr. Salim.

The most prominent of the possible compromise candidates are Foreign Ministers Jorge Castañeda of Mexico and Jorge Illueca of Panama; veteran Peruvian diplomat Javier Pérez de Cuellar; former Guyanese Foreign Minister Shridath Ramphal, now secretary-general of the Commonwealth; Carlos Ortiz de Rozas, Argentina's ambassador to Britain; and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, a former UN high commissioner for refugees.

Haig Calls on Americas to Counter 'Threats' by Cuba and Nicaragua

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

CASTRIES, St. Lucia — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. Friday called on the nations of the Western Hemisphere to take collective action against what the United States considers threats to peace and security from Cuba and Nicaragua.

Speaking to the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, Mr. Haig described in strong terms rising dangers of "terrorism and war in the region," but he did not propose specific actions which the OAS or its member nations might take in response.

Mr. Haig mentioned the 1947 Rio treaty of collective defense against aggression in the hemisphere, but he did not propose that the treaty be invoked formally at this point against Cuba or Nicaragua.

A senior aide to Mr. Haig on Latin American matters said in a briefing that the address was aimed at "starting a process" and "launching a concept" that might lead in time to collective action. The official forecast follow-up meetings to include some, but not all members of the OAS.

Another State Department official said that "joint contingency planning" by the United States and some of its hemispheric allies could be one aim of forthcoming meetings.

Mr. Haig's address, and his discussions with senior Latin Ameri-

can diplomats here in the last two days, suggested an administration decision to mute the talk of unilateral U.S. military steps in Central America and to shift the focus of attention to regional responsibility and regional solutions.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto immediately challenged Mr. Haig's charge that his country is intervening militarily in El Salvador by siding the guerrilla forces there.

Nonintervention Principle

Mr. d'Escoto charged in a press conference following Mr. Haig's speech that Washington, rather than Managua, "is clearly violating the principle of nonintervention in Central America and elsewhere."

The consensus of comments by Latin American diplomats on Mr. Haig's address appeared to be positive. But it was unclear how many hemispheric nations would be willing to endorse military steps to combat Cuban or Nicaraguan activity.

"The United States is prepared to join others in doing whatever is prudent and necessary to prevent any country in Central America from becoming the platform of terrorism and war in the region," Mr. Haig told the OAS assembly.

He declared that "President Reagan has made clear that we have no plans to send combat troops to Central America," but he also declared that the United States will help hemispheric na-

tions to resist "illegal intervention" and will supply economic and military assistance when needed.

Speaking of U.S. proposals to Nicaragua made several months ago by Assistant Secretary of State Thomas O. Enders, his top aide on Latin matters, Mr. Haig told the OAS meeting, "if Nicaragua addresses our concerns about interventionism and militarization, we are prepared to address their concerns."

His senior aide said, however, that Nicaragua had sent a letter to Washington saying that "they rejected our proposals" and that Mr. d'Escoto presented "nothing new" on this subject to Mr. Haig in their meeting here Wednesday.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister gave a different account of the recent diplomatic dialogue.

He said that the United States made two written proposals: To enforce the U.S. laws on neutrality, thus curbing the activity of Nicaraguan exile groups who are conducting paramilitary training on U.S. soil, and to issue a joint statement with Nicaragua foreclosing threats or use of force or foreign intervention as principles of their relationship.

Mr. d'Escoto said that "we didn't reject this," but that Nicaragua asked in its reply for U.S. actions in line with those proposals as a next step. He said that Nicaragua's message had not been answered.

Guatemala Political Strife Grows Conflict Believed to Have Taken 11,000 Lives This Year

By Raymond Bonner

New York Times Service

GUATEMALA CITY — While international attention has been on the civil war in tiny El Salvador, Guatemala's neighbor to the south, the insurgency in this country has grown to what many Guatemalans believe is a revolutionary war.

Religious leaders who have tried to keep track of the killings say nearly 11,000 Guatemalans have been slain in the political violence this year. Meanwhile, the Guatemalan Army has opened its first major operation against the guerrillas threatening the government of President Romeo Lucas Garcia.

U.S. Embassy officials say the government, while still in control, is in trouble and needs military assistance. None has been supplied by the United States since 1977, when aid was cut off because of the country's human rights record.

Amid the shooting, Salvadorans and Guatemalans are bearing the promises of politicians. Presidential elections are scheduled for March in both countries, and U.S. officials hope that the voting will provide a solution to the political violence and bring some stability to the region. But with left-of-center groups not participating in either country's elections, the outlook is not good.

There are four guerrilla organizations in Guatemala. Unlike the five guerrilla groups in El Salvador, they are not unified under one military command.

Nevertheless, in some respects they have demonstrated more military prowess than the Salvadoran guerrillas. They have attacked several medium-sized cities, including the provincial capital of Solola, where they killed the governor. Ten national policemen were killed when three busloads of guerrillas attacked Escuintla, a provincial capital and the country's second largest city.

The chief of staff of Guatemala's armed forces, Gen. Benedicto Lucas Garcia, the president's younger brother, has put the insurgents' armed strength at 2,000 to 4,000. Most of the guerrillas are peasants, workers, students and young professionals. U.S. officials know little about their leaders, although it is widely accepted that many of them received some training in Cuba.

Except for a few military jeeps filled with combat-ready soldiers and an increasing number of armor-reinforced station wagons that went through the narrow streets, there is little evidence of war in this capital city.

In July, the army discovered 28 guerrilla "safe houses" here. One was a factory for sewing uniforms like those worn by the National Police and army soldiers. The raids also netted machine guns, automatic rifles and other weapons.

Since those raids, there have been several attacks against police stations here. Four policemen were

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)



MIDDLE EAST TALKS — Philip C. Habib, the U.S. Middle East envoy, with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel before starting formal talks in Jerusalem on Friday. Israel reportedly expressed concern about a possible Palestinian buildup in Lebanon. Page 2.

U.S. Unemployment Up to 8.4%, Highest Rate in 6 Years

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Unemployment climbed to 8.4 percent in the United States last month, with more than 9 million Americans out of work in a deepening recession, the government reported Friday. The White House said that joblessness should begin to abate next year.

The overall unemployment rate was the highest since the 1974-1975 recession, and joblessness among teen-agers reached a record 21.8 percent. The number of people who cannot find jobs has climbed by 1.5 million since July. However, 9.8 million people were employed in the United States last month.

President Reagan was asked at a White House ceremony if he was

alarmed by the sudden, pre-Christmas jump in unemployment. He replied: "I'd be alarmed if it were only half that."

He added that the increase was no surprise because the administration knew that the economy would "be in the doldrums for the latter part of this year." However, he expressed confidence that his economic program would help put people back to work.

Unemployment in the 10-nation European Economic Community reached a record 9.1 million in August — 8 percent of the EEC workforce — in the last quarterly figures released by the EEC. The jobs rate is 7.5 percent in France, 8 percent in Italy, 6.4 percent in West Germany and nearly 10 percent in Britain.

Deputy White House press secretary Larry Speakes said that the administration had anticipated the increase in the jobs rate. "This is the price you have to pay for bringing down inflation," he said. "We feel that the proper measures are in place to put the economy back on the track and that unemployment will begin to abate sometime next year."

The Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that nearly all groups of workers were affected by the over-the-month increase, but the jump was especially large for those in blue-collar jobs. The unemployment rate for adult men rose to 7.2 percent, just below the high following World War II.

Unemployment also remained extremely severe for teen-agers at 21.8 percent and for blacks, at a record 16.8 percent. For minority teen-agers, the jobs rate was 41.3 percent. Bureau Commissioner Janet Norwood told the congressional Joint Economic Committee in a statement that the deterioration in the labor market, which began during the summer, has accelerated in the last two months during which the unemployment rate increased nearly a full point.

"The economic downturn is widespread," she said, noting that less than one-third of the 172 industries checked by the bureau recorded employment increases during the two-month period, while in prior months about half of the industries showed gains. Democrats on the committee

criticized the administration because of the situation.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, said that the administration "did not inherit the recession — they caused it."

Wisconsin Democratic Sen. William Proxmire urged economic policies to end the recession without causing more inflation, saying that the government should encourage anti-trust enforcement, more business productivity and should urge labor and management to employ wage and price restraints.

Democratic critics also accuse Mr. Reagan of intentionally causing a recession through a tight credit policy. But the president has rejected suggestions that he alter

his program to help alleviate the unemployment problem.

Reagan administration and private economic forecasters expect the current recession to send unemployment even higher, possibly to a postwar record of 9 percent.

The figure of 9 million people out of work is the highest since 1939, according to Labor Department figures, but the severity of the current problem is nowhere near as great because the population and labor force are much larger now. At the depth of the 1974-1975 recession, 8.4 million people were unemployed.

The government said that 364,000 people lost their jobs during last month, mainly because of layoffs. Unemployment also rose

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Ex-Minister Returns, Agrees to Work With Regime in Afghanistan

By Tyler Marshall
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW DELHI — A leading political figure during the reign of Afghanistan's last king has returned to Kabul from abroad and expressed his willingness to work with the Marxist regime there, a development expected to increase the regime's prestige.

Abdul Sattar Shalizi, who was King Mohammed Zahir Shah's deputy premier and interior minister for about a year in the mid-1960s, is believed to be the first prominent non-Communist political figure to return to Afghanistan since the Russians intervened in the country nearly two years ago and installed Babrak Karmal as president.

In an interview during a brief trip here following two weeks in Kabul, Mr. Shalizi made it clear that he had no plans to join the Karmal government. But he indicated that he was willing to work with it in a search for a political settlement in Afghanistan, where the government and Soviet troops are engaged in a civil war against fundamentalist Moslem guerrillas.

Referring to the Karmal regime, he asked, "If you want to find peace and go to the conference table, what is the alternative?" He said he hoped to play a role somewhat in launching negotiations.

That a respected former minister to the king, whose reign lasted from 1933 to 1973, has returned to Kabul and expressed a belief that Mr. Karmal's government might be acceptable as part of a political solution is viewed by analysts here as a significant boost for the unpopular Marxist leader.

Mr. Karmal and his Soviet advisers have failed to attract popular national figures into the government despite efforts to broaden its precariously narrow political base.

According to one account, Mr. Shalizi was officially received at Kabul airport on his return early last month and met with Foreign Minister Shah Mohammed Dost

within hours of his arrival. A few days later, he met with Mr. Karmal for more than two hours.

"The meeting was cordial and mainly an exchange of pleasantries," Mr. Shalizi said. "He didn't press me." He said the possibility of a future role in the government was not discussed.

Reagan Policy Criticized

Earlier this year another of the king's former Cabinet ministers, Siddiq Farhang, fled Afghanistan in disillusionment a year after he agreed to work with Mr. Karmal on the promise of an early Soviet troop withdrawal. Mr. Farhang, however, was already in Kabul when he accepted an offer to join the government.

Mr. Shalizi criticized the Reagan administration's Afghanistan policy, which he said indicates a willingness to accept his country's continued suffering in order to keep the Russians involved in a messy insurgency.

Mr. Shalizi, who described himself variously as a maverick, a loner and a rebel, said his decision was "an act of conscience, not political will." He said he represents no political organization. "I want to be with my people during their time of suffering and in some way help to end that suffering," he said. "My motive is that simple."

Mr. Shalizi was in the United States for most of the last seven years. He said he began thinking about returning to Afghanistan about a year ago. He said he failed to persuade his Indian-born wife to accompany him and admitted that he had "met no one who agrees with what I am doing."

Afghan refugee leaders expressed bitterness at Mr. Shalizi's decision, asserting that his presence in Kabul will add support to the Karmal regime they oppose.

"Many Arabs and Israelis are beginning to resign themselves to prolonged confrontation and violence because they see no alternative that promises a just comprehensive peace," it said.

The members of the study group were Joseph N. Greene Jr., president of Seven Springs Center, who was head of the U.S. diplomatic mission in Cairo in 1972-73; Philip M. Klutznick, a prominent Jewish leader who was secretary of commerce in the Carter administration; Harold H. Si unders, assistant secretary of state for Near



STORMS IN BRAZIL — A man struggles to free himself from mud caused by heavy rains in Teresopolis, a mountain city about 30 miles (50 kilometers) northeast of Rio de Janeiro. Mudslides and flooding have killed at least 43 persons and left 700 homeless in the Rio area.

Israel Tells U.S. Diplomat of Fears Of Palestinian Buildup in Lebanon

JERUSALEM — Israel on Friday told Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special Middle East envoy, that it was concerned about what it called a heavy buildup of Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon, Israeli officials said.

Mr. Habib, who arrived in Jerusalem from Jordan Friday on his current Middle East peace mission, went directly into talks with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir. An Israeli official quoted Mr. Shamir as telling the U.S. envoy that Israel was "dissatisfied and concerned over the heavy reinforcements that the Palestinian terrorists have brought into their lines in Lebanon."

Mr. Habib would say only that they "had a very good talk."

Israel has frequently said that a Palestinian buildup would violate a cease-fire agreement reached in July after heavy fighting between the guerrillas and Israeli and allied rightists in South Lebanon.

Mr. Habib has also visited Syria and Lebanon during this tour. Mr. Habib's assignment is to continue to hold down tensions created when Syria stationed anti-aircraft missiles in the country. Israel has said that the missiles are a threat to its security.

Mr. Habib met Defense Minister Ariel Sharon for two hours but both refused comment afterwards. Mr. Habib was to go to Saudi Arabia on Saturday, U.S. officials reported. He may return to Israel next week, Israeli officials said.

Meanwhile, Egypt urged Western nations and the United States on Friday to cooperate more closely in efforts to solve the Middle East problem.

Boutros Ghali, deputy foreign minister, told reporters that he had raised the question at a meeting with Simone Veil, president of the European Parliament, who is visiting Egypt as guest of the Egyptian parliament.

The discussion between Mr. Ghali and Mrs. Veil also touched on European participation in a Sinai peacekeeping force, officials said. Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands have offered to contribute units to the peacekeeping force, which is to patrol the Sinai after Israel completes its withdrawal from the peninsula next April.

Mr. Marwah said Soviet missiles would still be able to reach Western Europe even if withdrawn behind the Ural Mountains. He added that he thought the Geneva negotiators faced a very tight schedule if they were to complete the talks before the scheduled date for deploying the U.S. missiles, toward the end of 1983.

The talks are planned to alternate twice a week between the U.S. and Soviet missions, with the next round scheduled for Tuesday at the offices of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Official Opposes Kosovo Republic

VIENNA — A high-ranking Yugoslav Communist Party official has ruled out granting republic status to the autonomous province of Kosovo, the scene of violent clashes between police and ethnic Albanians last spring.

Stane Dolanc, a member of the Communist Party Presidium, said in a lecture Thursday in Vienna that the demand for a republic based on "ethnic purity" for Albanians in Yugoslavia was counterrevolutionary and would cause national division.

The riots last March and April left at least nine persons dead and about 250 injured, according to official Yugoslav accounts. They also triggered mass purges of officials and scores of arrests.

UN Unit Backs Data Network for Developing States

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The UN Development Program has given approval for creation of an information network to disseminate economic, social and technical data of use to developing countries. The initial phase of the project will cost about \$60 million over six years, program officials said.

The program's share of the initial outlay will be minimal, officials said, adding that the bulk of the founding costs would be met by contributions from countries interested in the project.

Project coordinator Narinder Aggarwala of India said Wednesday that the UN agency planned to turn over operation of the proposed network to a subcontractor. He said that the only bid under consideration was from the Malta-based Communications for Development, or CODEV, and that the development agency would probably finish appraising its offer in a few weeks.

He said CODEV was a nonprofit group with eight or nine members, including the Institute for Latin American Studies, the International Foundation for Development Alternatives and the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation. CODEV's communications affiliate is Inter Press Service, which considers itself as the Third World news agency.

Mr. Aggarwala emphasized that the network would not be a news agency, but rather a clearinghouse for information of use in the planning and execution of development programs in the Third World.

2 Die on U.S. Carrier As Deck Cable Snaps

NORFOLK — A cable designed to stop airplanes snapped and whipped across the deck of the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy in the Caribbean, killing two sailors on the flight deck and injuring three, naval authorities said.

The wrist-thick steel cable, one of four tightly stretched across the carrier's 130-foot wide deck, snapped on Thursday when an A-7E Corsair-2 light attack bomber attempted to land during maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea.

Russia Vows Good Faith in Missile Talks

Refers to Pleas That Accord Be Reached

GENEVA — The Soviet Union pledged Friday to do all in its power to make a success of negotiations with the United States on limiting nuclear missiles in Europe.

In a statement issued shortly before the second formal session began at the Soviet mission in Geneva, the Soviet delegation said it had received numerous messages urging the two sides to reach agreement, in the interests of peace and European civilization.

The delegation promised to "do everything that depends on it to achieve positive results." Soviet sources said the messages came "both from organizations and individuals," but they did not identify any of them.

Neither side gave any indication of what happened at Friday's talks at the Soviet mission. A U.S. statement said simply that the talks lasted two hours and 25 minutes. Spokesmen said they could add nothing to this. Soviet officials were not available for comment.

The chief U.S. negotiator, Paul H. Nitze, and his Soviet counterpart, Yuri A. Kvitinsky, agreed earlier this week to impose a news blackout on the talks. Mr. Nitze said he would not "engage in a debate via the media."

Western sources said they believed that the negotiations, which are taking place against a background of public concern in Western Europe at the prospect of more missiles being placed there, were off to a satisfactory start.

A senior diplomat from a NATO country said: "The very fact these negotiations are taking place reflects solidarity and solid preparations within the alliance."

He said President Reagan's offer to deploy 572 new Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in Europe if the Russians dismantle their own medium-range missiles was "no propaganda ploy." The Americans were aware, he said, that the issue of nuclear missiles in Europe was "of burning public interest" in Western Europe.

Meanwhile, the deputy director of Geneva University's strategic studies department, Onkar Marwah of India, said at a news conference that the Soviet Union — which has rejected Mr. Reagan's offer — would gain by agreeing to it.

Mr. Marwah said Soviet missiles would still be able to reach Western Europe even if withdrawn behind the Ural Mountains. He added that he thought the Geneva negotiators faced a very tight schedule if they were to complete the talks before the scheduled date for deploying the U.S. missiles, toward the end of 1983.

The talks are planned to alternate twice a week between the U.S. and Soviet missions, with the next round scheduled for Tuesday at the offices of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

China Offers to Sell Uranium to EEC

BRUSSELS — China has offered to sell uranium to the European Economic Community as long as it is used for peaceful purposes, senior EEC officials said Friday.

The offer, a reflection of the Community's growing links with China, was made during a visit of European geologists to Peking earlier this year and repeated at the meeting last month of the EEC-Chinese joint trade commission in Peking.

China, regarded as potentially one of the major uranium producers, wants help to find and extract reserves for its nuclear power station program. If the Community agrees, more talks on the proposal and other aspects of cooperation are likely when Chinese experts visit the EEC Commission next spring, the officials said. But they emphasized that contacts are at a tentative stage.

Reagan Concerned by Death Threat

WASHINGTON — President Reagan said Friday that he is concerned about reports that a Libyan assassination squad has entered the United States with orders to kill him and other top government officials.

"Obviously you have to be concerned about all the people that have been named in this," Mr. Reagan on Thursday ordered agents to protect presidential counselor Edwin Meese 3d, chief of staff James A. Baker 3d and deputy chief of staff Michael K. Deaver — the man who makes up his inner command.

Mr. Reagan said that the press "has carried the story pretty well, that there's a threat to them."

Thatcher to Move on Canada Request

OTTAWA — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher personally assured Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau on Friday that her government would deal as quickly as possible with Canada's request to retrieve its constitution from Britain.

In a telephone conversation, Mrs. Thatcher told Mr. Trudeau that the necessary legislation could not be passed by the British Parliament before Christmas as some Canadians had hoped. But she said it would be introduced and receive its first reading in the House of Commons before the holidays, according to Mr. Trudeau's spokesman, who said Thursday the prime minister would abide by Mrs. Thatcher's judgment.

Canada's lower house of Parliament passed a government resolution Wednesday asking Britain to return Canada's founding document, the 1867 British North America Act, after adding a charter of rights and formula for its amendment here. The resolution was based on a compromise accord reached last month between Ottawa and nine of Canada's 10 provincial governments.

Stranded Tourists Leave Seychelles

VICTORIA, Seychelles — More than 500 tourists stranded by last week's attempted coup left Friday after the Seychelles airport, severely damaged when white mercenaries attacked, reopened.

British, French and West German planes took out tourists from Victoria on the main island of Mahé and brought in a group of 30 foreigners booked for holidays on the archipelago. Another 500 tourists are due to leave over the weekend.

A curfew imposed since the attack has been lifted during the day but remains in force from dusk until dawn. Authorities say at least two mercenaries have been arrested and they are still searching for three believed to have escaped during the fighting.

Reagan Backs \$4-Billion Budget Cut

WASHINGTON — President Reagan on Friday endorsed a compromise plan worked out by his staff and Republican congressional leaders to cut \$4 billion from the domestic budget and avert another government spending crisis.

Deputy White House press secretary Larry M. Speakes announced that Mr. Reagan "is willing to accept the agreement" reached Thursday night and that he hopes it will be incorporated into new emergency spending legislation to replace a continuing resolution that expires Dec. 15. The cuts in the agreement would "go halfway toward meeting the request [Mr. Reagan made in September]," Mr. Speakes said.

The White House had said it was willing to settle for half the amount Mr. Reagan proposed in his Sept. 24 package of budget cuts. Earlier Friday, Mr. Reagan signed the first of 13 regular appropriations bills for 1982.

Ex-Green Beret Guilty of Assault

FORT COLLINS, Colo. — Eugene A. Tafaya, a former Green Beret accused of being a hired killer for the Libyan leader, Col. Moammar Qadhafi, was found guilty Friday by a Larimer District Court jury of third-degree assault and conspiracy to commit third-degree assault in the shooting of a Libyan dissident.

Third-degree assault — the least-serious charge on which Mr. Tafaya could have been convicted — carries a maximum prison sentence of two years.

Mr. Tafaya, 46, was charged with attempted first-degree murder and conspiracy to commit first-degree murder in the shooting Oct. 14, 1980, of Faisal Zagallai, then a student at Colorado State University. Mr. Zagallai was shot twice in the head and lost sight in one eye.

U.S. Unemployment at 8.4%, The Highest Rate in 6 Years

(Continued from Page 1)

during the month because there was a greater number of people looking for work but unable to find it.

As in the prior two months, unemployment increases were especially large for blue-collar workers.

The Labor Department noted that there was a sharp drop of 85,000 in retail employment last month because pre-Christmas hiring fell short of seasonal expectations.

In the depressed construction industry, unemployment was 18.2 percent.

The only significant job gains in November were in service businesses and mining, the government said.

West German Jobless Rate

NUREMBERG — Reflecting continuing weakness of the West German economy, the Federal Labor Office reported Friday that the unemployment rate last month was the highest in 28 years.

Unemployment rose to 1.49 million people, or 6.4 percent of the work force, from 1.37 million or 5.9 percent in October, the labor office said. The rate in November, 1980, was 4.2 percent.

Economic Minister Otto Lambsdorff has said that unemployment could top 2 million next year and a panel of independent economic advisers last month forecast near stagnation for the economy in 1982.

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With Reagan in Office, Allen's Former Lobbying Firm Finds New Prosperity

By Phil Gailey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In this city's influence bazaar, where political connections are the coin of public relations and lobbying, Peter D. Hannaford has a definite advantage.

To no one's surprise, the Hannaford Co. Inc., the new name for the public relations and lobbying concern that he founded in 1975 to promote, among other things, Ronald Reagan's political interests, has prospered since its original client became president of the United States.

Mr. Hannaford has other close ties to the White House, including the co-founder of his company, Michael K. Deaver, who is Mr. Reagan's deputy chief of staff; Edwin Meese 3d, counselor to the president, and Richard V. Allen, the national security adviser.

The company now has offices in four cities, including Washington, and, according to State records, in the past year has quadrupled

the number of the domestic and foreign clients that it lobbies for on Capitol Hill.

Its clients included the Taiwan government and a group of conservative Guatemalan businessmen before Mr. Reagan's election. Since then, it has added the Tosco Oil Corp., National Public Radio, the Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co., Merrill Lynch, Century 21 real estate and the New York Stock Exchange.

Effort Successful

Mr. Hannaford's company successfully lobbied for a \$1.1-billion loan guarantee for a Tosco synthetic fuels project, despite the opposition of the budget director, David A. Stockman, and Energy Secretary James B. Edwards. And the Guatemalan businessmen seeking a resumption of U.S. arms sales got just that in the early weeks of the Reagan administration. Although the decision was consistent with administration policy toward Central America, it did not hurt Mr. Hannaford's reputation as an effective lobbyist.

This kind of Washington success story is not that unusual, and it is rarely questioned. It was not until recently, when Mr. Hannaford's name was raised in connection with the investigation of Mr. Allen's acceptance of \$1,000 from a Japanese magazine, that questions began to arise about Mr. Hannaford's dealings with his friends in the White House.

After the election last year, Mr. Hannaford declined an offer to become Mr. Reagan's chief speech writer. Instead, he purchased Mr. Deaver's 40 percent interest in their company, Deaver & Hannaford Inc., and bought a consulting company, the Potomac International Corp., from Mr. Allen. In both cases, part of the purchase price was to be made in deferred payments.

When questions arose about the propriety of a registered lobbyist making payments to White House officials, Mr. Hannaford paid Mr. Allen the remaining \$50,000 he owed him last weekend. Mr. Deaver was paid off in July, according to Larry Speakes, a White House spokesman.

Mr. Hannaford, a cool blend of Eastern Establishment gray and California casual styles, has refused to talk to reporters in recent days, but friends and associates defend him as someone who is careful not to abuse his White House relationships.

Last April, Mr. Hannaford told a reporter he was keenly aware that some clients might view him as a direct link to the president and his aides. He added, however, that they would be in for a disappointment if they expected special favors.

Even after Mr. Reagan left the California governor's office in early 1975 and Mr. Hannaford went into public relations, he spent much of his time turning out speeches, columns and commentaries for Mr. Reagan.

Allen's Clients

WASHINGTON (AP) — Richard V. Allen failed to disclose the identity of his consulting firm's clients despite a legal requirement that

any of them "directly involved" with him be listed if they paid him at least \$5,000 during the two years before he joined the White House.

Mr. Allen has argued that the White House counsel's office told him he did not have to list his clients because, technically, he was an employee of the company, Potomac International Corp., and the fees were paid to the firm.

Federal law requires an incoming government official to identify sources of "compensation in excess of \$5,000" in the past two years and to give "a brief description of the nature of the duties performed or services rendered."

The main exception to the filing requirement is if the official was an employee of the firm that provided the services and was not "directly involved" in work for that client.

Mr. Allen has said he did have "several clients" who paid more than \$5,000 a year. He was Potomac International's founder, owner, president and chief consultant.

J. Jackson Walter, director of the Govern-

ment Ethics Office, declined to discuss specifics of Mr. Allen's case Thursday, but said the issue of listing clients is a "gray area" in the federal disclosure requirements.

Mr. Allen initially reported that he stepped down as president and sold the Potomac International Corp. in 1978. But after press inquiries, he said he had made a mistake and amended his disclosure form to say he remained president until he sold the company in January — a few days before joining President Reagan's White House staff.

The discrepancy on the sale date is one of two matters the Justice Department is still looking at in its review of whether an independent special prosecutor should be appointed to investigate Mr. Allen.

Last Tuesday, the department announced that no special prosecutor would be named to look into Mr. Allen's receipt of \$1,000 from two Japanese journalists who interviewed Nancy Reagan on Jan. 21. The department ruled that it had found no criminal evidence in that matter.

To New York, UN is 'Boon' For Economy

Study Puts Revenue At \$690 Million in '80

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — New York City's economy gained more than \$690 million last year from the United Nations and the 35,000-member diplomatic community, a new study has concluded.

At the same time, it found that the financial burden of international diplomacy on the city, in the form of tax exemptions and police protection, amounted to slightly more than \$15 million.

In the last five years, according to the study by the New York City Commission for the United Nations and Consular Corps, spending by UN staff members and diplomats rose by 56 percent. It cited as contributions to the increase the construction of new missions, expanding diplomatic staffs, mounting salaries and the growing number of conferences organized by the United Nations.

The commission compiled its data from reports of the United Nations on expenses in New York City, and from a survey of consulates and missions of expenses for items ranging from salaries and operating expenses to purchases of furniture.

The commission serves as a liaison group between diplomats and city government and helps mediate disputes between envoys and their landlords, the telephone company or businessmen.

"What we are trying to say," said the head of the commission, Gillian Martin Sorensen, "is that given the city's obligations and its costs, the presence of the diplomatic community is a boon to New York."

The commission's report also has attempted to dispel what Mrs. Sorensen described as New Yorkers' "misconceptions" about the toll on the city for being host to ambassadors, consuls general, their staffs and families from 157 countries.

Common among the misconceptions, she said, are that police protection costing the city a great deal of money and that cars with diplomatic license plates are routinely flouting city parking laws and running up enormous fines that go unpaid. In fact, Mrs. Sorensen contended, \$3.5 million of the \$4.4 million in police costs in 1980 was borne by the federal government. And while it is true, she said, that unpaid parking tickets of diplomatic cars cost the city \$1.82 million last year, they accounted for only 1 percent of all summonses issued.

Area Revived

By far the largest cost to the city is the exemption from real estate taxes enjoyed by certain diplomatic properties. Last year, the city lost \$12.2 million in property taxes from diplomatic properties assessed at more than \$136 million, or 0.5 percent of the \$27.5 billion in tax exempt property in the city.

Mrs. Sorensen emphasized, however, that the United Nations complex on the East River as well as the steadily rising demand for office and apartment space by diplomats have helped substantially to revive the eastern edge of midtown known as Turtle Bay.

There are 157 permanent missions to the United Nations and 93 consulates in the city. Annual expenditures for each of these offices last year ranged from \$50,000 to more than \$4 million. Some missions, including the Soviet mission, declined to respond to the commission's questions, but Jeffrey F. DeLamante, who did the bulk of the work on the report, said that reasonably accurate expenditure estimates could be made.

More than \$325 million was spent in the metropolitan area last year by the UN organization itself. Other UN organizations, such as the United Nations Development Program, spent another \$70 million.

There are 13,000 more members of the diplomatic community than there were five years ago, and they and the United Nations are spending more money. But fiscal restraint is now expected. For the first time in two decades, a "zero growth budget" has been proposed for the world organization, which ultimately will mean a slowdown in the growth of its spending in the city.



FUTILE EFFORT — A Milwaukee firefighter carried a 3-year-old girl from the third floor of a burning condominium; but the child was later pronounced dead at a hospital. Officials said the cause of the fire was careless smoking.

Guatemalans See Conflict As Growing Into Civil War

(Continued from Page 1)

killed recently in three separate nighttime attacks. Early last month, five policemen were killed by hand grenades and machine-gun fire while they slept on the grass in a park.

But the war is being waged primarily in the highlands in the west and center of the country. In the province of Chimaltenango, the guerrillas control 22 small villages, according to a priest. He said one of his parishioners, a guerrilla, believed that the area was secure enough for him to return there with his wife and family.

A common guerrilla operation begins with the insurgents scaling off a village, blocking the roads by felling trees or burning a vehicle. They then gather the villagers into the plaza and deliver a speech. They tell the peasants, often in the local Indian language, that they are oppressed and that a revolution is necessary. Before disappearing into the hills, they loot the police station of weapons and sack the government buildings, destroying land titles.

The outcome of the revolution might be determined less by outside assistance than by the political posture of the Indians, who make up slightly more than half of the population of 7.2 million.

Historically, the Indians have stayed out of the violent disputes of the ruling minority. But the "consciousness-raising" campaigns of the leftists have been directed primarily at the Indians, apparently with some success. There are reports that two small guerrilla units made up solely of Indians are operating in the hills and that one of the major guerrilla organizations is 75 percent Indian.

"The guerrillas are always correct, always polite; they are trying to make friends among the working class, the Indians, the more underprivileged," said a wealthy plantation owner who thinks that the guerrillas want to install a Communist government. Like many other Guatemalans nervous about the strife, he spoke only on condition that his name not be used. The plantation owner and others interviewed said the guerrillas often pay more than the asking price for the food and supplies that they need, telling the merchants that they are underpaid for their labor.

Recently, however, there have been reports that the guerrillas are using more violent tactics. A coffee

plantation owner told about the guerrillas' theft of a neighbor's payroll. "They apologized to the owner," he said, but noted that the theft had still hurt the workers. A minister said he had heard a report, which he had not been able to confirm, that the guerrillas had killed and cut off the ears of six government spies.

When the guerrillas leave a village or a plantation, the army moves in, frequently killing scores of civilians.

"The army's argument is that if the guerrillas were here they must have support," said a coffee grower. "So they kill people with little substantial evidence."

A religious worker said of those killed by the army, "It's possible some are sympathizers, maybe even guerrillas, but most are innocent civilians."

There have been many reports of massacres and of entire Indian villages destroyed by the army and air force.

This year government troops wiped out 10 small villages surrounding Jilotepeque, an Indian town in a highland area of considerable guerrilla strength. The army first killed the heads of families, according to a former high government official. He said the soldiers, before killing the rest of the families, forced young men to shoot the wounded. More than 100 Indians were killed, he said.

Republican Chief Says Allen, Stockman Will Have to Quit

By Jack Nelson
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a series of unusually critical comments from a senior party official, Republican Party chairman Richard Richards has said that the Reagan administration has credibility problems and that both White House budget director David A. Stockman and President Reagan's national security adviser, Richard V. Allen, will be forced to quit.

Mr. Richards' comments were made Monday night during an off-the-record question-and-answer session with about 40 people at a \$5,000-a-couple fund-raising event in Cincinnati. President Reagan had addressed a larger group there a few hours earlier. Reporters outside the meeting room overheard Mr. Richards' remarks.

As reports of Mr. Richards'

statements filtered back to Washington, senior White House officials reacted with anger and dismay. They were particularly disturbed that the party's national chairman would make critical remarks about the administration while the White House is struggling to free itself from controversies that have distracted attention from Reagan programs.

"Can you believe this?" exclaimed a White House official, displaying a copy of the Cincinnati Enquirer's front-page story with a banner headline on Mr. Richards' remarks.

Mr. Stockman offered his resignation to Mr. Reagan early last month after The Atlantic magazine published an article containing extensive remarks by Mr. Stockman expressing doubt about Mr. Reagan's economic program and

acknowledging that pony figures were used in budget calculations submitted to Congress. Mr. Reagan refused to accept the resignation, but reprimanded Mr. Stockman.

Mr. Allen took a paid leave of absence last Sunday to fight allegations of impropriety. A Justice Department report issued Tuesday found no criminal violation involved in Mr. Allen's receipt of \$1,000 intended as an honorarium for Nancy Reagan for granting an interview to a Japanese magazine.

The department and the White House are still investigating allegations that Mr. Allen accepted two wristwatches from the Japanese journalist, and his failure to correctly fill out financial disclosure forms for the White House.

The Cincinnati Enquirer quoted Mr. Richards as saying that it is

only a matter of time before Mr. Stockman submits his resignation again, and "next time, the president will accept it."

The newspaper reported that Mr. Richards "said he thought Stockman would be driven to submit a second resignation by the frustration of trying to re-establish any personal credibility with Congress."

Mr. Richards said that several issues have hurt the Reagan administration's credibility, including its proposals — later abandoned — to change the Social Security system, as well as its successful campaign to obtain congressional support for the sale of Airborne Warning and Control System radar planes to Saudi Arabia.

Friedersdorf Resigns as Reagan's Liaison to Congress

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Max L. Friedersdorf has resigned as assistant to the president for legislative affairs, becoming the first member of President Reagan's senior staff to leave the White House for another job.

In its announcement Thursday, the White House said that Mr. Friedersdorf would be appointed consul general to Bermuda, a post that usually goes to career Foreign Service employees rather than to political appointees.

Aides to Republican congressional leaders, who asked out to be named, said White House officials

immediately suggested that Kenneth M. Duberstein, one of Mr. Friedersdorf's deputies, would be appointed to succeed him.

David R. Gargan, the senior White House spokesman, said he was 99 percent certain that Mr. Friedersdorf was not stepping aside for political reasons.

Noting that Mr. Friedersdorf has served seven years as a congressional liaison in the administrations of Mr. Reagan, Gerald R. Ford and Richard M. Nixon, Mr. Gargan said Mr. Friedersdorf, 52, felt it was the right time in his life to start a second career.

Life Expectancy Increases in U.S.

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Nearly 75 percent of Americans — who reach the age of 65 can now expect to live past 75, up from 60 percent in 1940, the government announced in its annual report on the nation's health.

Life expectancy at birth has also continued to rise, with females living 77.2 years and males 69.5 years, up from 74.7 years for females and 67.1 years for males in 1970.

"The level of health in this country is good and getting better," Edward N. Brandt, Jr., assistant secretary for health in the Department of Health and Human Services, said at a press conference Thursday. He said that rates are declining for nearly all major causes of death, including heart disease and stroke, although death from cancer in the over-50 age group is rising.

"Many of our elderly today are survivors — survivors of diseases that would once have killed them: stroke, heart disease and others," Mr. Brandt said. The increase in life expectancy, he said, "reflects the virtually unprecedented declines in mortality in the age groups over 65 that we have been experiencing since the late 1960s."

The aging of America's population, however, has helped increase the size of the nation's health bill, which came to \$247 billion last year. This was an average of \$1,067 per person. Mr. Brandt said that the nation's health care bill almost doubled between 1975 and 1980. It rose by 11.7 percent in 1980 and by 15 percent in the first quarter of this year.

Increased longevity and medical breakthroughs have resulted in an increase in the number of people with diabetes. Since the development of life-saving insulin in the early 1920s, the prevalence of diabetes has increased sixfold in the population, as many people who otherwise would have died now survive the illness. About 2.4 percent of Americans have diabetes.

The report also contained the following points:

• If current trends continue, lung cancer will soon replace breast cancer as the leading cause of cancer deaths among women. These deaths are a direct consequence of cigarette smoking and increased smoking among women.

• The U.S. infant mortality rate continues to decline, to about 12 deaths per 1,000 births this year. Black babies, however, die at about twice the rate of whites.

• Babies delivered by cesarean section increased by 78 percent in the five-year period ending in 1979 to 16.4 per 100 deliveries.

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Chinese Official Advises Patience on Taiwan

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

PEKING — An official active in the Communist leadership's strategy toward Taiwan has cautioned the Chinese not to expect any immediate results from Peking's elaborate overture to Taiwan earlier this fall proposing reunification. In an interview with the monthly political journal Liao Wang (Outpost), Liao Chengzhi discussed the nine-point peace proposal floated on Sept. 30 by Ye Jianying, China's titular president. The interview appeared in the latest issue of Liao Wang during the new annual session of the National People's Congress, where the progress of reunification with Taiwan seems likely to be one of the issues raised. The timing of the interview seemed intended partly to head off any embarrassing questions from delegates about why Peking's offer was so swiftly spurned. On Tuesday, Premier Zhao Ziyang, during a lengthy address mainly on economic issues, reiterated the leadership's conviction

now acting like fretful children and should not be taken too seriously," he said. As chairman of the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs, Mr. Liao is directly involved in helping Peking compete with Taipei for the loyalties of the millions of Chinese living abroad. He is also a member of the party's Central Committee and a deputy chairman of the National People's Congress, China's nominal parliament. The interview appeared in the latest issue of Liao Wang during the new annual session of the National People's Congress, where the progress of reunification with Taiwan seems likely to be one of the issues raised. The timing of the interview seemed intended partly to head off any embarrassing questions from delegates about why Peking's offer was so swiftly spurned. On Tuesday, Premier Zhao Ziyang, during a lengthy address mainly on economic issues, reiterated the leadership's conviction

that efforts should continue to bring about reunification with Taiwan at an early date and indicated that Peking's offer was still open. In the magazine interview, Mr. Liao insisted that the nine-point proposal was not an expedient or a propaganda proposal but "a long-term strategic target which will remain unchanged." "Since we have the determination to put forward the nine points, we also have the patience to wait," he said. He assured the Chinese that because of an "unreliable economy" based on "largely processing and assembling products," Taiwan's only future outlet lay in cooperating with the mainland, which he asserted would eventually overtake the island's higher living standard. "Some middle-headed people think Taiwan has made tremendous economic progress," Mr. Liao said. "Actually, the average per capita income of Shanghai is

already approaching their so-called average income." The Shanghai Municipal Statistics Bureau reported last June that the average monthly wage for Shanghai urban workers in 1980 was 76 yuan, or about \$536 a year, about the highest in China. The Nationalist government reported that Taiwan's per capita income last year reached \$2,100. Peking contends that the mainland income is augmented by social and health benefits that makes it higher than it seems. Mr. Liao said that the Communist Party was optimistic about the prospects for reunification or it would not have put forward its proposal. "Of course things will not be plain sailing. The path will be tortuous and we may have to struggle against outside forces opposed to our unification," he said, apparently alluding to Americans who continue to support the Nationalist regime on Taiwan.

Cambodian Renews Plea For U.S. Aid

Insurgents Are Refused Request of Military Help

WASHINGTON — The leader of Cambodia's non-Communist insurgents has met with State Department officials in another effort to gain U.S. financial and military help for his group's activities against the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh. Despite the meeting Thursday, the State Department reaffirmed that while the Cambodian nationalists led by Son Sann have the United States' "moral and political support" there were no plans to provide military aid to any of the insurgent groups. Mr. Son Sann, a premier under Prince Norodom Sihanouk, now heads a group known as the Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

It is one of three organizations opposed to the Phnom Penh government. The group with the largest military force is led by Pol Pot, who has 30,000 to 40,000 Communist troops operating out of sanctuaries inside Cambodia with military help from China. The other group is nominally loyal to Prince Sihanouk.

Coalition Urged

At the urging of Southeast Asian nations backed by the United States, the three groups, despite the animosity of Mr. Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk toward the Pol Pot forces, have been holding talks on forming a coalition against the Phnom Penh regime. Mr. Son Sann, who met with John H. Holdridge, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, said at a breakfast Thursday that he was in Washington to request military and financial support. Referring to the Pol Pot forces as the Khmer Rouge, Mr. Son Sann said, "We are here to make an appeal to the people and the government of this great nation, the defender of freedom and of human rights."

"The Khmer Rouge are abundantly aided by a Communist big power," he said. "The Vietnamese are receiving enormous quantities of aid from another Communist big power," he added in an allusion to the Soviet Union.

Not for Individuals

"We, the non-Communists and nationalists, have not received any appreciable aid from the West," he said. "We are here to ask you not to help any individual but to help an entire people who support the Khmer People's National Liberation Front in its struggle to save what is left of this people." Although his forces ostensibly are part of the loose grouping of groups, Mr. Son Sann had nothing but scorn for the Pol Pot group.



The pedestal of the Moscone sculpture, with depictions of a pistol, bullet holes and blood.

Sculpture of Slain Mayor Stirs Row in San Francisco

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — City officials have moved to require a local artist to remove a sculpture of the late Mayor George Moscone that was constructed on a ceramic pedestal graphically depicting a pistol, bullet holes, blood stains and other stark reminders of his killing three years ago. The art work, created by Robert Arneson of Benicia, Calif., contains a bust of Mr. Moscone on a pedestal with inscriptions that shocked Mr. Moscone's widow and surprised Mayor Diane Feinstein and other officials. Mrs. Feinstein saw the work for the first time on Wednesday night. On Thursday morning she asked the city Art Commission to have the artist remove what she called its "entirely inappropriate" inscriptions. "The mayor," an aide said, "doesn't believe we want to glorify assassinations."

Reference to Slaying

The pedestal is inscribed with numerous references to Mr. Moscone's personal and professional life — his schooling, marriage and career in the state Senate, among other things. But it also includes depictions of Mr. Moscone's body next to a 38-caliber Smith and Wesson pistol — similar to the one used by Supervisor Dan White against the mayor and Supervisor Harvey Milk — red spots resembling blood, the words "bang, bang, bang, bang, bang," the words "Harvey Milk, too," and

45 Are Killed By Stampede In New Delhi

United Press International

NEW DELHI — A power failure led to a stampede on the winding steps of a 750-year-old tower killing 45 persons Friday and injuring 24, doctors reported. About 400 schoolchildren and Indian tourists struggled to flee the 15th century Qutab Minar stone tower on the outskirts of the city, trampling those who had fallen. The dead included 21 children. Doctors working in emergency wards said that most of the victims "died of traumatic asphyxia, suffocation" from being trampled and crushed. A survivor said that the stampede started when the lights suddenly went out and the people at the top of the narrow stairs pushed and jostled each other trying to get down. This led to panic as people crushed each other in the fight to reach the bottom exit, he said. An investigation has been opened to establish why authorities broke their rule of traditionally allowing only a handful of tourists inside the tower in order to prevent stampedes. It was the worst accident in the history of the 234-foot (71-meter) monument, officials said.

Syria Enlarges Cabinet, Adds Two Communists

United Press International

DAMASCUS — President Hafez al-Assad has enlarged his Cabinet by 10 members to 36, including two portfolios for Communists, official sources said. Ra'afat al-Kurdi and Daoud Haidar, of the Syrian Communist Party, were appointed on Thursday minister of transportation and minister of state.



PALME IN TOKYO — Former Swedish Premier Olof Palme, right, was introduced Friday by Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi, center, to South Korean envoy Choi Kyung Rok after talks between Mr. Palme and Mr. Sakuruchi. Mr. Palme was in Tokyo for a three-day session of the Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues, which he heads.

After Politicking, U.S. Conference On Aging Ends on a Peaceful Note

By Warren Weaver Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After four days of sharp political infighting, the White House Conference on Aging has closed on a relatively peaceful note by adopting, without serious dissent, a long agenda of recommendations for the next decade. Supporters of President Reagan left their imprint on a few sections of the conference report, but the bulk of the 60-page document was a distillation of the views of the professional organizations for the elderly that influenced many of the 2,266 delegates.

As a result, the conference formally called for a continuing high level of government support for older people, no reductions in Social Security benefits or Medicare and Medicaid spending and the creation of a national health insurance program that would cover home health services for the elderly.

The Reagan administration has urged some cuts in Social Security benefits and proposed limits on health programs for the elderly and the poor. It also opposes national health insurance. Charge of Stacking: The conference's political infighting was still in evidence at the closing session Thursday as some delegates chafed under the all-or-

nothing voting rule and Democratic congressional aides showed reporters papers that the aides said indicated that Mr. Reagan supporters had "stacked" the committees. The rule permitted the delegates only a single up-or-down vote on the combined reports of all 14 conference committees. With no way to resolve differences among the committees' resolutions, the final report includes some striking conflicts. For example, the report contains a call for "general revenue funding of public retirement" and, in another section, the statement that the use of general fund revenues would "jeopardize the fiscal integrity" of Social Security. Assessing the conference report, leaders of organizations for the elderly generally supported most of the recommendations but expressed anger at the voting rule and purported tactics used to dominate key committees.

"Pretty Fast Shuffle" "This is one hell of a way to run a conference," Jacob Clayman, chairman of the National Council of Senior Citizens, said. "It wasn't done in 1961; I was there. It wasn't done in 1971; I was there. There were Republican presidents then, and it wasn't done that way." Jack Ossosky, executive director of the National Council on the

Aging, said that "by and large, the will of older people and the American people has somehow gotten through the walls," although the conference staff had provided "a stacked deck that gave older people a pretty fast shuffle." Among the materials distributed by the Democratic aides Thursday were copies of tally sheets for several committees, listing names and percentages of "favorable" and "unfavorable" delegates and a network of conservative coordinators, whips and deputies for the principal battlegrounds. The committees that the Republicans reportedly sought to dominate were those dealing with Social Security, health care and the economy and an aging population. The material also included a copy of a letter from the office of Gov. William P. Clements Jr. of Texas to Betty Heitman, deputy chairman of the Republican National Committee, listing four Texas delegates "who would put loyalty to the president ahead of their commitment to the elderly and who would not take offense at the involvement of the Republican Party."

The congressional aides said that they had copies of similar letters from 13 other states, indicating that the Republican National Committee had conducted an extensive survey of the political loyalty of delegates.

Study Finds Detector of a Lung Cancer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Researchers have found a chemical that may allow early detection or better monitoring of a virulent form of lung cancer, according to a report in Science magazine. One-fourth of the nation's several million lung cancer victims incur small-cell cancer of the lung, said Dr. Terry Moody of George Washington University, head of the team that found the link between such cancer and the chemical bombesin. The disease kills 20,000 people annually, he said. Bombesin was produced in large amounts by small-cell lung cancer grown in the laboratory, Dr. Moody said. Other forms of cancer grown in the laboratory contain no detectable amounts of bombesin, according to the report in the Dec. 11 issue of Science.

"We hope that we will be able to detect the presence of the small-cell cancer early by looking for elevated levels of bombesin in the body, Dr. Moody said. He is beginning a two-year study here that involves more than 100 patients and is aimed at determining if bombesin is a practical marker for diagnosis of the disease. Other such chemical markers have been sought for different forms of cancer, mostly without success. The difficulty often stems from doctors' inability to obtain a measurement of the marker chemical that is clearly different than the natural background levels of chemicals. Hammer Plans Cancer Awards WASHINGTON (AP) — Industrialist Armand Hammer plans to award \$2 million during the next 10 years to scientists trying to conquer cancer. Mr. Hammer, chairman of the President's Cancer Panel, told a panel meeting Thursday that he will give \$1 million to the person who achieves a cancer cure similar to the polio vaccine. The other \$1 million will be awarded in amounts of \$100,000 each year for 10 years to the scientists doing the most that year to fight cancer. A committee of scientists will make the judgment. The meeting was interrupted by Citizens Against Corporate Cancer, which said that Mr. Hammer, board chairman of Occidental Petroleum Corp., should resign as panel chairman. They alleged that an Occidental subsidiary, Hooker Chemical Co., was responsible for widespread cancer-causing pollution.



Armand Hammer

Walter Knott, Amusement Park Developer, Conservative Supporter, Dies at 91 in U.S.

Los Angeles Times Service

BUENA PARK, Calif. — Walter Knott, 91, who turned a nickel-and-dime berry patch into a multimillion-dollar tourist attraction, died Thursday at Knott's Berry Farm. Mr. Knott, who was almost as well-known for his fierce patriotism and generous financial support of conservative political candidates as he was for the hundreds of shops, restaurants, rides and attractions at Knott's Berry Farm, had been in poor health for several years. Parkinson's disease ultimately destroyed his voice, and in 1974 — the same year his wife died — he stopped taking an active role in the management of the amusement park. He died where he had lived the past several years, in a mobile home located behind the chicken dinner restaurant his wife opened 47 years ago.

Mr. Knott rented the original 10 acres for his Buena Park berry farm in 1920, and by the time of his death, it had grown to 150 acres and had become second only to Disneyland among the state's tourist attractions. More than 55 million people visit Knott's Berry Farm annually — more than any other tourist attraction in the United States except Disneyland and Disney World. In peak season, the farm employs 3,600 people.

John R. Fitzpatrick Sr. WASHINGTON (WP) — John R. Fitzpatrick Sr., 85, a retired lawyer and former law school dean who was credited with solving some of Washington's most sensational criminal cases as an assistant U.S. attorney here from 1929 to 1934, died Thursday at his home near Frederick, Md. In 1918, after teaching school in Omaha, Mr. Fitzpatrick moved to Washington to work for the Com-

merce Department. He later worked for the State Department and served in diplomatic posts in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Britain and Canada. In 1937, Mr. Fitzgerald set up the Washington D.C. police department's criminology school, which he operated until 1940.

Francis T. Hunter NEW YORK (NYT) — Francis T. Hunter, 87, a former Davis Cup player and a member of the Tennis Hall of Fame, died Wednesday in a nursing home in Palm Beach, Fla. For many years, Mr. Hunter was the doubles partner of Bill Tilden, with whom he won the title at Wimbledon in 1927 after having won it with Winnie Richards in 1924.

George R. Manning LONG BEACH, Calif. (AP) — George R. Manning, 52, illustrator of the "Tarzan" comic strips for many years, died Tuesday of cancer. Mr. Manning drew Tarzan comic books before winning a contract in 1967 to illustrate the Tar-

Man Given Life Term For Schleyer Slaying

DUESSELDORF — A West German court sentenced a member of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist gang to life in prison Friday for his part in the 1977 slayings of industrialist Hanns Martin Schleyer and his four escorts. The court found 28-year-old Stefan Wisniewski guilty of murder, kidnapping and membership in a terrorist gang. Mr. Wisniewski frequently interrupted the judge's reading of the sentence with remarks like "exploiters" and "we are not interested in this."

Hershey Kay DANBURY, Conn. (AP) — Hershey Kay, 62, a composer and arranger known for his ballet scores and orchestrations of Broadway shows, has died here of heart failure. His orchestrations currently on Broadway are in "Evita," "A Chorus Line" and "Baron." Past Broadway shows that he orchestrated include "The Golden Apple," 1954; "Once Upon a Mattress," 1958; "110 in the Shade," 1963, and "On the 20th Century," 1977.

John J. McCarthy NEW YORK (UPI) — John J. McCarthy, 61, a decorated World War II hero and former vice president of Dow Jones & Co., died of a heart attack in Union, N.J., on Wednesday. Mr. McCarthy was with Dow Jones 34 years, becoming vice president of finance in 1970 and vice president of administration in 1977. He won the Bronze Star, five battle stars, a Purple Heart and the Victory medal for his service with the Army Air Force in Europe from 1941 to 1945.

James A. Oliver NEW YORK (NYT) — James A. Oliver, 67, director emeritus of the New York Zoological Society and the American Museum of Natural History and a retired director of the New York Aquarium, died Wednesday at Metropolitan Hospital.

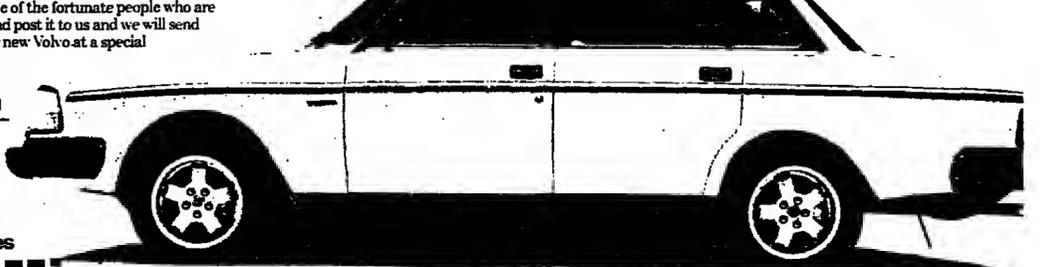
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Arts
Travel
Leisure

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Weekend

Less Sure, More Realistic, Dali Makes a Comeback

by James M. Markham

MADRID — As in the old days, Salvador Dali raised the glass of pink champagne in a toast to his wife. His guests on the high terrace joined him, lifting their glasses in unison. An autumn moon bathed the tranquil Mediterranean setting. "To Gala," intoned the aging Surrealist, shuffling across the flat stones to the woman he has exalted in oils, drawings and countless aphorisms. The aging couple pecked at each other's lips. Dali's right hand, trembling violently, betrayed him. The champagne sloshed over his gold-embroidered silk robe. He surrendered his glass to a friend.

Pathetic as it might have seemed, the scene on the deck at the Dali house in Port Lligat on Spain's Costa Brava was part of a tale of triumph. Against all odds, Salvador Dali, at the age of 77, is making a comeback.

For almost two years, Dali has been struggling with disease and with demons of his own making: psychic depression, disarray in his artistic patrimony and chaos in his financial life. For a while, it seemed to the outside world as if the creator of the "paranoic-critical" theory of art was about to become its first victim, plunged into veritable madness. But, with a touch of luck and a little help from his friends, Dali has hauled himself back from the brink. Now, having banished from his court the man Dali's friends say nearly ruined him, a diminished Salvador Dali is looking to the future, expanding the museum that bears his name and, above all, working as much as six hours a day. "Now I am starting to paint and draw," Dali related, slurring his words slightly as he spoke in French. "And Gala says it is better than ever."

Last July, shaking from Parkinson's disease, Dali slipped into Spain. The hobbling painter and his 58-year-old Russian-born wife had had a confrontation with a group of paparazzi in Paris; they didn't want to have the Spanish homecoming spoiled by any more disagreeable encounters with the press. A chartered Mystère jet whisked them from Paris to the southern French city of Perpignan, whose railroad station Dali had, in jollier times, proclaimed the center of the world. From Perpignan, the elderly couple were driven to their tired, whitewashed home in the little fishing village of Port Lligat, just across the frontier. There, the silence of servants and high walls enveloped them.

Salvador Dali, the man who had once boasted of his "pure, vertical, mystical, Gothic love of cash," now had less of it than he would have liked. And within the walls of Port Lligat, Dali was able to put a name to what was at the root of his predicament: Enrique Sabater. In five years Sabater rose from a minor role in the Dali entourage to a figure who, dominating the artist, had made possible the millionaire many-time over. Now, Sabater, 47 years old, has been banned from the house at Port Lligat, where he once was the ultimate gatekeeper; his fall is in a sense the story of Dali's tentative rebirth.

But Sabater's initial ascension to riches and power — and his transformation of Dali's name and reputation through the mass production of Dali jewelry, statuary, posters, table settings and other kitsch — is not some aberrant, or tragic, tale. Dali was intimately involved in the commercialization of Dali, and, if he was not always aware of what Sabater was up to, the broad lines of the private secretary's activities were no secret. What finally brought down Sabater was not that he was making money off Dali — something many have done — but that he was said to be making more than Dali was.

Around Port Lligat, there are people who can remember Sabater as an ingratiating young man who, working as a free-lance photographer, once had the good fortune to snap a now-famous picture of a fly perched on Dali's nose. The fly, according to the maestro, is the "paranoic-critical insect par excellence" and he was delighted by the photo. Sabater's timing couldn't have been better, for it was at this time — 1974 — that Dali's relations had become strained with his long-time personal secretary, an Englishman named John Peter Moore.

As Moore tells it, Dali was furious with him after Prince Juan Carlos came to the Costa Brava and visited Moore's museum in Cadaques, but passed up the artist's museum in his nearby hometown of Figueras. Sabater sensed an opening, Dali's friends say, and moved into it. A Costa Brava boy, Sabater had been a drifter until he met the Dalis. He had married the daughter of a hotel owner, worked as a waiter, chauffeur and salesman for a real estate development, and had done odd jobs for a Gerona newspaper, Los Sitios. He had little formal education, and to this day his appreciation or understanding of art seems to be minimal.

But Dali's understanding of his own financial life was even more rudimentary. On May 31, 1976, Sabater, his wife and Dali created a company, Dasa Ediciones, in Gerona province for the commercialization of the artist's work. On July 6, 1979, the Gerona commercial register noted the withdrawal of one of the three stockholders in Dasa: Dali. One stroke deprived the artist of a legal hold on revenues generated by his own genius. With the help of a New York lawyer, Sabater founded two other companies — Dabart, and yet another called Dasa — in the Caribbean tax haven of Curacao in the Netherlands Antilles. Checks made out to Dasa thus could be deposited in either Spain or distant Curacao. Sabater's lawyer told a colleague at one point that Dali was the result of complicated tax planning that depended on a thorough knowledge of international tax treaties, involving the United States, the Netherlands Antilles and Spain.

The heart of the Sabater fortune was made selling copyright and reproduction rights to Dali's works on a worldwide basis. The private secretary also took hefty commissions for selling Dali's dwindling outputs of oils, and systematically cut out anyone who previously had commercial access to the painter.

Sabater's handling of Dali was at times regarded by Dali's friends as cruel. He is said to have wanted the painter that Basque terrorists had put to kill him and that only the pistol-packing secretary could protect him. And, as numerous Dali associates and experts in the art world concur, Sabater became greedy; He wanted too much of the bounteous Dali indus-

try, and made enemies in several continents. Sabater, too, aroused the envy of others. He acquired two splendid houses on the bay at Llafranc, south of Port Lligat, and equipped one with closed-circuit television, a lobster aquarium and a heated swimming pool. A yacht bobbed in the bay. In the summer, he threw parties for Arab millionaires and Spanish show-business personalities. People began to talk and to wonder. Where did all this money come from?

Questions about Sabater were asked even more insistently when Dali and Gala, exhausted, returned to Spain in April, 1980, from their annual stint at the St. Regis Hotel in New York. The Dalis enclosed themselves at Port Lligat, refusing to receive even old friends. Things had been bad enough and then seemed to get worse. Dali complained of trembling

limbs and sent out pitiful coded messages: "I have become a snail." Gala furiously insisted that he get well, so that she could travel to New York to visit a young American actor friend with whom she had maintained a long and expensive relationship. While this melodrama unfolded and doctors disagreed publicly — on television and in the press — on what was wrong with Dali, Sabater guarded the gates. Friends of Dali, at first in private and then in angry letters to newspapers, began to ask what Sabater had to hide.

A Reynolds Morse is one of Dali's oldest friends. They met by chance at the St. Regis Hotel in 1955. "You look like an artist," the Cleveland industrialist observed to Dali. "I am an artist," responded Dali. "Zee greatest." The painter rushed upstairs to his room, fetched a few canvases and Morse bought them for what would turn out to be a pittance. "If you ever could a thousand dollars," Morse told his friend as they parted, "just send me a painting." Dali did, and Morse ended up with the largest Dali oil collection in the world. In May, 1980, Morse and Robert Deschamps, a Dali scholar from France and also an old friend, visited Salvador and Gala in Port Lligat, and were appalled at what they found. In a letter, Morse announced the creation of something called Friends to Save Dali.

"We provided pretty well that under Gala's untender care and Sabater's terrorist methods, Dali has been reduced to a shell of his former self," Morse wrote. "We are concerned that Sabater's income from Dali has been more than six times that of his master, and that he is abusing the expense accounts to the tune of about \$100,000 a year." Morse de-

clared that "Sabater's mismanagement of things Dalinian is appalling," and cited "shenanigans" that had cut Dali out of book royalties due him and the private secretary's failure to straighten out the artist's cloudy Spanish tax situation.

"The Dalis should be Spanish residents," wrote Morse, "but Sabater duped them into thinking that Monaco was an out when it is not for tax purposes."

Stung by press accounts of his activities, Sabater hung on. Through a sympathetic journalist in the Barcelona daily La Vanguardia Espanola, Sabater portrayed himself as a suffering spiritual friend of the Dalis, unfairly maligned and vigilant to the high demands of art. "I consider myself an implacable hunter of art forgers," Sabater told La Vanguardia.

Paradoxically, three men — two of them Sabater's associates — were arrested on the Spanish frontier last January with 1,085 Dali prints that they had failed to declare to customs. Sabater, who has consistently denied any wrongdoing in his relationship with Dali, insisted that he had nothing to do with bringing the prints into Spain.

On Oct. 25, 1980, Dali reappeared in public for the first time in seven months. Against the musical backdrop of "Tristan und Isolde," Dali shambled into the central hall of the Teatro Museo Dali in Figueras, followed by a rigid-looking Gala, who hurled flower petals at a throng of photographers. Sabater stalked around the hall. The event was meant to be a triumphant Dali press conference, but it was sad, and, in a sense, heroic. Dali's right hand, his painting hand, shook uncontrollably while his white moustache drooped. He lurched between Spanish, French and Catalan, starting sentences in one tongue and finishing them in another.

"You see how my hand is trembling?" he asked the assembled journalists defiantly. "Well, look now." And then he held the shaking hand still. Though his limbs were clearly invaded by disease, the old Dali wit was still there. Asked about his Spanish tax problems, he retorted: "I love to pay taxes, but I don't know anything about this because Gala takes care of it, and she's not going to say anything because this is my press conference." Turning slowly, Dali unveiled a horrible painting he had completed during his isolation in Port Lligat: a grotesque, lurid purple beast, reminiscent of "The Happy Horse."

"It is a little rotten," commented Dali drily. "I don't know if you can see that it is a horse, or a donkey, but you can see that it is rotten."

Resuming their old migratory habits, the Dalis moved on to Paris, installing themselves in the elegant Hotel Meurice, in Suite 106-108. There, Sabater's slow fall from grace was completed with the return of another extraordinary personality: Jean-Claude Dubarry. The dapper Dubarry had first come into the Dalis' world in 1968 through a model agency he ran in Barcelona.

The painter christened the boyish Frenchman Jean-Claude Verité, or Truth. "Me," chuckled Dubarry slyly, "I am a little bit the sexual and erotic side of Dali." Dubarry has always had good access to Gala, and on Aug. 18, 1980 — he recalls the date as if it were a battlefield victory — he paid her a quiet visit

Continued on page 10W



Salvador and Gala Dali in Monaco with the artist's former personal secretary, Enrique Sabater, in 1980.

The Frères Jacques Say Adieu

by Calla Corner

L AUSANNE — "Get into dinner jackets and it will be formidable" Maurice Chevalier told them. The act, he said, was great, but the costume would never work. That was back in 1946 or 1947, 2,752 pairs of white gloves, 468 black and pastel leotards, 135 pairs of black ballet shoes and 420 mustaches ago.

The costume, designed by Jean-Denis Macleis, Saint-Germain-des-Près surrealist theatrical designer, gave the Frères Jacques something that not only set them apart from other cabaret performers of postwar Paris (Marlene Dietrich, as well as Chevalier, wore a dinner jacket on stage) but also facilitated their cabaret routine and made possible their multiple metamorphoses by adding mustaches, top hats and parasols. It was more than an adjunct to their act; the costume said that the Frères Jacques were ballet dancers, mime and poets all in one.

François Soubeyran, the tall Jacques, is backstage before one of the group's final recitals here, a taste of their 35 years on stage and 300 "numbers."

"We're following Sacha Guitry's advice. 'Quit the theater before the theater quits you,'" says Soubeyran, arranging his white gloves on the radiator to dry. "An actor can pretend he's not 60 when he is, but our bodies can't pretend any more. So we're all going to leave together. Georges Bellec is going to take up law again, his brother André is retiring to his estate, Paul Tourenne is going to pursue his hobby, photography, and I'm going to devote my spare hours to pottery."

Soubeyran, who has translated several books by English ceramists and would almost rather talk clay now than theater, describes how, in Paris after the Liberation, he met the Bellecs and Tourenne. André Bellec, a jazz pianist as well as a painter, suggested that they get a small act together. By 1946 they had their costume, despite Chevalier's advice, and made their debut with the Compagnie Grenier-Hussonot with an act of four songs mixing parody and melodrama with a bit of cabaret. In 1952 they had worked up a sizable repertoire of French songs and the Frères Jacques recitals began at the Théâtre Daunou.

Why did they call themselves Les Frères Jacques? "Because at the time it was fashionable to be brothers or sisters; the Marx Brothers, the Dolly Sisters, the Mills Brothers," says Soubeyran, "and because the expression faire le Jacques, usually reserved for childish monkeying around, suited us perfectly."



The Freres Jacques (no dinner jackets) in one of their routines.

"Also," he adds, "Frères Jacques evokes what is most French in a French song."

The monkeying around that the Frères Jacques did during their 4,500 recitals in 42 countries provided universal delight, even though their *bons mots* were usually lost on audiences that did not speak French. "The English loved the routine, because their music hall is part of British culture, the American university students probably regarded us as school-boy humorists, the Japanese laughed their sides out, but I don't really think they understood anything — maybe they appreciated our sense of timing," Soubeyran says.

Their best audience remained the French, to whom the *bons mots*, suggestive lyrics and Gallic spirit, their parodies on sex, ghintony and human foibles evoked daily life.

The act never changed: Bellec introducing the numbers on a stage bare except for the

Chopin's Revolutionary Music Strikes a Chord Near Warsaw

by Paul Lewis

Z ELAZOWA WOLA, Poland — The first sounds the infant son of Nicholas and Justyna Chopin heard when he entered the world on March 1, 1810, were the lively peasant tunes of the fiddlers and pipers of Zelazowa Wola, a melodiously named village not far from Warsaw. By a happy coincidence, so the story goes, the village musicians were passing his mother's bedroom on their way to festivities at the nearby manor house of Countess Skarbek.

Today, a huge white urn, filled with flowers in summer and with grasses and evergreen sprigs during the long Polish winter, stands in the bedroom above where Frédéric Chopin was born. From concealed loudspeakers, the piano music of Poland's greatest composer, so heavily spiced with the rhythms of the countryside, drifts constantly through the small cottages on the old Skarbek estate and out over the gardens and woods beyond.

Chopin's birthplace, to which he often returned as a guest of the countess during his adolescence, is preserved as a museum, a concert center and a place of pilgrimage for musicians and music lovers from all over the world. But in Poland's present crisis the cottage and the copious gardens that now surround it take on a special significance.

In a country worn threadbare by economic hardship, they are a haven of tranquility and beauty. But they are also a reminder of Poland's long and tragic struggle to defend itself against the acquisitive advances of its neighbors, a struggle that seems far from over today.

Driving out to Zelazowa Wola one warm Sunday this fall, I found it chilling to recall how little the country's problems had changed over the centuries. I had left behind a Warsaw awash with rumors of an imminent Soviet invasion, a concern that would not have surprised Chopin. By the time Chopin was 51 years old, Czar Alexander I of Russia had formally declared himself King of Poland, having already grabbed much of the country in the company of Austria and Prussia.

On entering the cottage for the first time, it was moving beyond words to be greeted by the thunderous chord and angry cascade of semiquavers that mark the opening of the "Revolutionary" Etude in C Minor. Chopin was an ardent nationalist and this work expresses the rage and frustration he felt after the brutal Russian suppression of the 1830-31 Polish uprising. "Oh God, you exist and yet you don't have your fill of Moscow's crimes?" he wrote from Stuttgart at the time.

of Warsaw, but the one-hour drive is a journey back in time. Soon the shabby blocks of workers' apartments give way to narrow, bumpy country roads running past rows of neat peasants' cottages, many of them beautifully carved wooden buildings that date from the 19th century.

In October, during what the Poles call their "golden autumn," their gardens are a mass of roses and marigolds. Conical haystacks dot the fields like oversized molehills, while long, thin horse-drawn carts that have not changed in hundreds of years roll slowly along, loaded with potatoes, beets and cabbages.

The village is on the Masovian plains, an area known as the "Heart of Poland." The landscape is absolutely flat but crisscrossed by meandering streams lined with willow trees. More than one biographer has heard some echo of the delicate strength of these Masovian willows in Chopin's music. And Chopin himself wrote, "I am a true Masovian."

The single-story cottage, a long, ivy-covered building of six rooms, is surrounded by gardens that dip down in terraces to a little river. In homage to the composer, botanical gardens all over the world sent more than 10,000 trees and shrubs to be planted when the Polish government bought the cottage and turned it into a museum in 1930.

In the fall, the path that winds up to the cottage door from the entrance gate is bordered by banks of chrysanthemums, roses and white irises. (Admission is 20 zlotys, less than \$1). Donkeys graze on the lawns beyond, while overhead huge beech trees, turning gold now, offer shade from the surprising warmth of the midday sun.

Chopin led an exile's life in troubled times, dying of consumption in Paris at the age of 39. His music, of course, is preserved along with many letters. And his heart was returned to

Poland for burial in Warsaw's Holy Cross Church. But few other mementos of his life have survived. Although the cottage is furnished as it might have been in Chopin's day, it contains only a handful of items the composer would recognize.

On a sunny day, the cottage seems airy and bright, with white walls and designs painted in delicate colors on the ceiling beams. In winter the rooms are heated by blue-tiled wood stoves. The unpretentious furniture includes an old mahogany grandfather clock, a dining room set of polished black wood, silk-covered settees and 19th-century prints of Warsaw.

The big black Steinway grand tucked into a corner of the music room contrasts with the 19th-century "upright grand" that looks like a harp standing on a keyboard in another room. The difference between the full tone of a modern piano and the tinkling noise of the kind of instrument Chopin used makes one wonder whether he would even recognize his own music today.

Some framed musical manuscripts together with several decorated poems that Chopin as a small boy presented to his parents on their birthday, provide a direct link with the composer. So do some of the pictures — not the reproductions of the portraits by Delacroix and Scheffer but less well-known pictures like the two sketches of him at 19 by Princess Radziwill, drawn when he was staying at her family's castle.

"She's young, 17, pretty and it's a delight to guide her fingers on the keys," he wrote of the princess, whom he helped with piano lessons. In return she recorded his delicate birdlike profile while he sat at the piano. The other, full-face sketch in color noted dark patches under his eyes, a hint of the disease that was to claim him so young.

The portraits of Chopin's parents in the dining room suggest that the composer's powerful nose came from his schoolmaster father, while his sensuous mouth seems an inheritance from his mother, the daughter of an impoverished aristocrat who worked as Countess Skarbek's housekeeper. Chopin's father was a tutor to the countess's sons.

Gifts for a Lennon Memorial

by Joseph Fitchett

P ARIS — John Lennon was killed a year ago, and Yoko Ono plans to use the anniversary of his murder on Tuesday to explain her vision of Strawberry Fields — the bit of Central Park set aside in the singer's memory.

Donations have been announced by France and Spain, and Anne Filali — who describes herself as "a friend, a sculptress" daughter, who has lived a little bit everywhere and done many things — is touring world capitals to get national gifts from every continent. France's national cultural adviser, Paul Guimard, says the French government probably will give a Wallace fountain.

The celebrated art collector. "The objects are supposed to be typical of the spirit of the donor country," Guimard says, "and it's a nice touch that Wallace was an Englishman, too."

Spain will give a sculpture, as yet unselected. The park — named for a Lennon song performed by the Beatles — is a teardrop-shaped area where Ono and Lennon took their last walk together before he was shot. The killer, Mark Chapman, has been sentenced to a term of 30 years to life.

Time of Trial for Feminists

by Meg Bortin

PARIS — As the battle for the Equal Rights Amendment in the United States enters its final stages — or, as some believe, its death throes — European feminists may be moving more rapidly than their American counterparts for the first time since the women's movement took off in the 1960s.

Who would have thought just 10 years ago in Italy — with its Catholic tradition and cult of Latin male virility — that a woman would gain the right to divorce her husband (1974), to end an unwanted pregnancy (1978) and to have equal access with men to all jobs (1980) and that this year Italians would overwhelmingly support women's right to abortion in a referendum?

In West Germany, a broad-based women's movement has developed a sophisticated communications network linking university women's studies programs and city women's centers with information about events, issues and local initiatives. Abortion has not been fully legalized, but women's health centers in many cities allow women to take their medical problems outside the predominantly male health establishment. Now the West German women's movement has coalesced behind Alice Schwarze, editor of one of two wide-circulation feminist monthlies, in a court battle against the publisher of the illustrated weekly Stern.

In England, abortion was legalized as early as 1967. Since then, with an emphasis on ending violence against women, British feminists have set up a network of homes for battered women and have moved to change the laws on rape and prostitution. Currently under attack are immigration laws that are regarded as discriminating unfairly against women, including "virginity tests" on some would-be immigrants.

In France, buoyed by the energy generated by the explosive events of May, 1968, the women's movement emerged as a powerful collective force. Taking advantage of Paris as the focal point of a centralized society, the various feminist groups united in the early 1970s to capture the nation's attention and push through groundbreaking legislation, with equal pay for equal work becoming law in 1972 and abortion legalized in 1975. Now, despite what feminists call the movement's superficial lack of cohesion, they say its effects continue.

"The movement is diminishing, but feminism is growing, penetrating society ever more profoundly," says Christine Delphy, a sociologist and prominent feminist theoretician. She adds that the progress of feminism in France was demonstrated by the simple fact that sexism is now perceived by the public at large as an issue, which, she continues, was not the case 10 years ago.

"For example," she explains over coffee at a Latin Quarter café, "a dozen women can go to a restaurant together and without automatically becoming the target of snide remarks." And while men may still eye a woman as she walks by, they are more careful about what they say, Delphy feels. "At least on the level of speech, we have changed the world," she says. But she and other feminists warn that both heightened consciousness and practical gains remain fragile.

The term gains is perhaps debatable because in the context of the current economic crisis, certain gains which are written down as law remain extremely theoretical," says Odile Dhanvarnas, an attorney specializing in women's rights. "Regarding equal pay for equal work, for example, women are affected by unemployment more than men, so they are the ones to suffer its effects, law or no law."

Further, she notes that abortion is not covered by national health insurance. During the election campaign last spring the Socialists said that coverage would be desirable to make abortion accessible to all women, but faced with the reality of the debt-ridden social security insurance system, the Socialist government admits it may not be able to follow through.

The election of President Francois Mitterrand was heralded by feminists. The new minister for women's rights, Yvette Roudy, who has just started France's first government-sponsored information campaign on contraception, has sketched an ambitious program for fighting sexist abuses. But some feminists question her ability to go beyond minor changes, for economic and other reasons.

French feminism, meanwhile, is becoming more project-oriented, with a multitude of individual groups across the country establishing homes for battered women, rape counseling services, women's bookstores and restaurants — like other progressive movements that splintered under the pressure of the late 1970s.

Still, the feminist situation is more complex in France than elsewhere. In a country where even factions have factions, one women's group went so far as to patent the name "Women's Liberation Movement," making it illegal for any other group to use it and creating confusion among the public over just who is behind any given action.

The move, in 1979, infuriated feminists in France and abroad and elicited a vehement protest from Simone de Beauvoir. "To reduce thou-



Poster announcing a European feminists' meeting.

sands of women to silence by claiming to speak in their place is to exercise a revolting tyranny," she wrote.

That case was only a prelude to the latest polemic dividing French women, which culminated in a court trial — the judges' decision is scheduled Tuesday — between two feminist groups.

As in the United States, where debate on such issues as pornography has slashed deep divisions into the women's movement, feminists in Europe have suffered the inevitable internal differences. But generally, with a profound suspicion of the state inherited from a long leftist tradition in Europe, feminists have preferred to fight it out in private rather than bring disputes to court.

The French trial, concerning property rights to the title of a feminist journal, was itself a minor event. But as tension mounted in the packed court — the former friends and colleagues out only spiritually but also physically divided on separate benches — the scene seemed to dramatize the contradictions French feminists have faced in attempting to work together while breaking out of a strong polemical tradition.

The editorial collective that published the journal "Questions Feministes" split a year ago when half the group, radical lesbians, adopted the position that by sleeping with men, heterosexual women were "collaborating" — using the term reserved for the French who collaborated with the Nazis during World War II. When the other women in the collective decided this year to publish a new journal called "Nouvelles Questions Feministes," the radical lesbians sued them for usurping the title.

When word of the trial reached the United States — another country where feminists have had bitter court battles — writers Adrienne Rich, Kathleen Barry and Andrea Dworkin wrote letters of support to the "Nouvelles Questions Feministes" team, which includes de Beauvoir. Monique Wittig, author of the early feminist bestseller "Les Guerillères," joined sides with the radical lesbians.

Many women contested the wisdom of bringing before a panel of male judges a court case in which there could be no winners, only losers. But others saw a positive aspect in the fact that by bringing the dispute out in the open, French feminists had overcome their old fear of "washing dirty linen in public." In that sense, they said, the trial indicates the strength of a movement that, having come of age, is now unafraid to take responsibility for its own contradictions.

Remembrance of Perfection Past

by Patricia Wells

LILHAEUSERN, France — Anyone passionate about food has nipped away in his mind the fond memory of a perfect meal that will never be duplicated.

For me, that perfect meal occurred two years ago, on a dizzy Sunday afternoon in September, in the dining room of L'Auberge de l'Yll, here in this gingerbread pocket of France known as Alsace.

The lunch came midway through a tightly packed and overly ambitious six-week eating tour of France, the sort of voyage gastronomes should take just once in their lives. Then, our palates were still fresh, *amuse-gueules* and truffles and the poultry of Bresse were still novelties, and three-star meals were, as they should be, something to be planned weeks, even months in advance, like arranging for tickets to a favorite opera or a special ballet.

We got lost in the rain, as we always do. As we drove across the tiny bridge that crosses the river Ill, we were ushered into the rambling Haerberlin home and shown a window seat overlooking the weeping willows, the rain stopped, the clouds lifted. Now a single element, but a combination, made it all perfect: the reversible weather, the timing in our trip, the setting, service, even the mood of the chef, the dining staff, the diners.

It was a meal of discovery — new combinations to test the palate's versatility and willingness to take on yet another unfamiliar flavor, texture, sensation.

The *amuse-gueules* came piping from the oven, little onion and cheese tarts designed to warm you to the bone.

The rabbit salad arrived in a flourish, tender young nuggets of *lapin* with the quickly seared

liver, all in a pool of truffled vinaigrette. Not your basic first course.

The famous salmon soufflé appeared in all its subtlety, fresh salmon fillets layered with a rich mousse of pike, egg whites and cream. Then the plump Bresse pigeon encased in puff pastry, green salads showered with *groselles*, noisettes of veal in creamy cognac sauce, planters of local Munster and thin slices of walnut-studded rye.

It was not an experience soon to be upstaged; the meal set the standard by which I still judge restaurants. Knowing that I put off returning to L'Auberge de l'Yll, if I never went back there, the memory of perfection would remain alive for ever.

But the world doesn't stand still. Since the fall of 1979, many stars and many meals have passed our palates. We witnessed the rise, and now the fall, of nouvelle cuisine and decided that all the craziness, the frenzy over food has not been for the better. Chefs continue to perform like vote-gathering politicians, while the public chases Michelin stars as if seeking visions. Famed chefs have become so jaded, they expect neighborhood bistros to turn out three-star perfection. And bistros respond with an ambition that is at once startling and depressing. Everyone seems to be losing perspective.

It is, after all, only food.

Through all this, the Haerberlins — older brother Paul at the stove with his son, Marc, and younger brother Jean-Pierre in the dining room — stayed above it all. Their menu remained sane and simple, classic with a personal touch. Rather than trotting the globe in search of stardom, they stayed at home with their classy international clientele, always complete weeks ahead.

We returned a few weekends ago. This time, a Saturday lunch, planned months in advance, to celebrate a birthday. We did not expect an instant replay of 1979. You can rarely anticipate perfection and win. But we were not disappointed.

We got lost in the rain again. It was another typical French day: it poured, it drizzled, the sun shone, a little bit of everything. As we crossed the bridge, clouds flew through the sky. We were home again, seated on a cushioned bench facing the river. The filtered light intensified the colors of the blue, white and yellow pansies that grow in the garden. The weeping willows continued to lose their leaves to the breeze.

The same little cheese and onion tarts appeared out of nowhere. The menu had changed imperceptibly. The *salade tiède* seemed almost humorous — a nouvelle touch here on the German border — red cabbage leaves, warmed and wilted, surrounded by breast of pheasant and wild duck, then a strip of seared duck liver.

I'd forgotten the hard rolls, German, huge and hearty enough to stand up to the *bœuf à la royale* and *pot au feu*. With the hare came a fresh batch of those curly German nookies known as *spätzle*, while the *pot au feu* arrived as a lovely cut of rare-boned beef surrounded by a garden of leeks and parsnips, turnips and carrots. The single disappointment: a warm apple tart with dry, uncooked fruit.

But we shouldn't have feared returning. Amid the frenzy and the overkill, those rare and wonderful meals can still be found. It was not perfection. But then, it is only food.

L'Auberge de l'Yll, 60150 Lilhœusern, France. Tel. (89) 71.83.23. Credit card. Dinner Club. Closed Monday evenings and Tuesday and July 1-8.

International datebook

- AUSTRIA: VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.12.11) — Dec. 8: Alben Berg Quartet (Mozart, Beethoven, Bartók). Dec. 9: Jane March soprano, Erik Werba piano (Mahler, Hindemith, Strauss). Dec. 10 and 13: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Lawrence Foster conductor, Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Beethoven). Dec. 11: Staatsoper (tel. 5324/2655). Opera — Dec. 5: "Fidelio." Dec. 6: "Das Rheingold." Dec. 7: "The Barber of Seville." Dec. 8: "The Valkyries." Dec. 9: "The Marriage of Figaro." Dec. 10: "Elektra." Dec. 11: "Faust."
- BRUSSELS, Musées Royaux des Beaux-Arts (tel. 02/513.96.50) — To Jan. 3: "Homage to Albert Dasnoy." *Theatre Royal du Parc (tel. 511.41.47) — Dec. 5-6: "L'occeada" (Anonim). Dec. 10-Jan. 3: "Le Tout Pour le Tout" (Dante).
- ENGLAND: LONDON, Aldwych Theatre (tel. 836.64.09) — Royal Shakespeare Company Dec. 5, 7 and 8: "Richard III." Dec. 9 and 10: "The Merchant of Venice." *Coliseum (tel. 836.31.61) — English National Opera Dec. 5 and 9: "La Traviata." Dec. 8 and 10: "Pelléas et Mélisande." Dec. 11: "The Seven Deadly Sins" and "Les Mamelles de Tirésias." *Queen Elizabeth Hall — Dec. 6: André Tchaikovsky piano (Bach, Schubert, Chopin) Dec. 9: Juillard String Quartet (Beethoven). *Royal Festival Hall (tel. 928.31.91) — Dec. 6: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Sir Georg Solti conductor, Man-
- rio Pollini piano (Stravinsky, Schumann, Beethoven). Dec. 7: London Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, Eduardo Mata conductor (Ravel, Stravinsky). Dec. 8: Philharmonia Orchestra, Lovro von Matacic conductor, Helmut Donath soprano (Strauss). Dec. 10: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Antal Dorati conductor, Yehudi Menuhin violin (Mozart, Bartók). Dec. 11: Isaac Stern violin, Andrew Wolf piano (Brahms, Schubert, Bartók, Franck). *Victoria and Albert Museum — To Jan. 31: "Splendours of the Gonnaga," exhibition.
- *Warehouse, Donmar Theatre (tel. 836.63.08) — Royal Shakespeare Company: To Dec. 8: "Hansel and Gretel" (Rodnik).
- SOUTHAMPTON, Gaiety (tel. 0703/29772) — Dec. 8-12: Welsh National Opera: Dec. 8 and 11: "The Force of Destiny." Dec. 9: "Fidelio." Dec. 10: "Madam Butterfly." Dec. 12: "The Magic Flute."
- STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Royal Shakespeare Theatre (tel. 0769/29.22.71) — Dec. 5, 7 and 10: "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Dec. 5, 6, 10 and 11: "The Winter's Tale." Dec. 8-9: "Ails Well That Ends Well."
- FRANCE: LYONS, Auditorium Maurice Ravel (tel. 860.37.13) — Dec. 6: Tino Rossi. Dec. 10: Lyons Orchestra, Claude Gaultier conductor. Dec. 11: Lyons Orchestra, Serge Baudo conductor.
- PARIS, American Center (tel. 321.42.20) — To Dec. 18: Merve Cunningham workshop. *Hotel Bristol, 112 rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré — Dec. 14: "Venues des Femmes de Bordeaux," auction of *grands crus* from 110 châteaux in quadruplicate in Paris, Chamber of Commerce in Bordeaux, Galerie Anti-
- quorum in Geneva and Le Cirque Restaurant in New York, linked by telephone. *Parade de Versailles — To Dec. 13: "Barderie de Paris" (tel. 297.52.10). Includes boutiques, do-it-yourself products, hi-fi and photo equipment, silverware, jewelry, objets d'art, etc. *Salle de la Chapelle, Paris, Dec. 9, 10 and 12: Paris Orchestra, Michel Plasson conductor (Berlioz, Tchaikovsky, Prokofiev). *Théâtre des Champs-Élysées — Dec. 6: Alexandre Lamura guitar, Marisa Borini piano (de Falla, Rodrigo). *TME-Châtelet (tel. 243.44.44) — To Jan. 10: "West Side Story," Jerome Robbins choreographer.
- HONG KONG: HONG KONG, City Hall Concert Hall (tel. 2615.84) — Dec. 7, 9, 11, 12 and 14: "La Bohème" (Puccini), Ella Kiang, Riso Serbo, Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Carl Fink conductor. Theatre — Dec. 5: Timothy Yung baritone, Eva Lee piano (Schubert). Dec. 6: Eric Landever piano (Chaynes, Ravel, de Falla, Messyngier). Dec. 8: Sergio Luna violin, André Eppeyron piano (Debussy, Bartók, Schubert, Liszt, Saint-Saëns). Dec. 11-20: "Whose Life is it Anyway?" (Clark). *Hong Kong Arts Centre (tel. 2711.22). Pao Sui Loong Galleries — Dec. 6: "Paintings of Cheng Ka Chuan" and "Italian Stage Design." *Queen Elizabeth Stadium — Dec. 8: Spanish dance and music.
- ITALY: BOLOGNA, Galleria Comunale d'Arte Moderna (tel. 051/50.22.64) — To Feb. 1982: "Landscapes: Image and Reality." *Teatro Comunale (tel. 2321.78) — Dec. 9, 13, 18, 20, 27 and 29: "Aida" (Verdi). *ROMA, Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia — Dec. 6-8: National Academy Orchestra and Chorus, Georges Frézet conductor, Giulio Bortolotto chormaster (Faure, Debussy). *Auditorium del Foro Italico — Dec. 5: Italian Radio-Television Symphony Orchestra, Aldo Ceccato conductor (Haydn, Bruckner). *Salle d'Exposition, Piazza Navona 62 — To Dec. 30: "Carnegie Bazaar 1907-1977," drawings, watercolors and paintings. *Teatro dell'Opera (tel. 4617.55) — Dec. 6, 10 and 12: "Faust." TRIESTE, Teatro Comunale — Dec. 5: "The Valkyries." Dec. 6, 9 and 12: "La Bohème." VENICE, Palazzo Ducale (tel. 041/70.92.85) — To Dec. 31: "From Titian to El Greco: For the History of Mannerism in Venice (1540-1590)," exhibition.
- JAPAN: TOKYO, Haasuya Antique Shop (tel. 401.99.99) — To Dec. 6: Christmas Antiques Sale. *Nippon Theatre of Japan (tel. 265.74.11) — To Dec. 25: Sogawa Denjo Tenmei Kagumi (Sogawa's secrets of calligraphy). *NITEK Hall (tel. 465.17.80) — Dec. 5: NITEK Symphony Orchestra (Saito-Seius, Dvorak). *Showa Women's University Hitomi Memorial Hall — Dec. 5: Yo-Yo Ma cello (Stravinsky, Schubert). *Toranomon Hall (tel. 403.80.11) — Dec. 7: Tokyo Brass Ensemble (Bach).
- MONACO: MONTE CARLO, Casino de Monte-Carlo Auditorium — Dec. 6: Monte Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra, Armin Jordan conductor, Rudolf Buchbinder piano, Daniel Fauré clarinet (Weber, Strauss).
- NETHERLANDS: AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel. 71.98.71) — Dec. 6 at 2:30 p.m.: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Antoni Ros Marba conductor (Corelli, Boccherini, Vivaldi). Dec. 6 at 8:15 p.m.: Daniel Wayenberg piano (Brahms).
- SCOTLAND: EDINBURGH, Playhouse Theatre (tel. 031/557.25.90) — Scottish Opera: Dec. 9 and 11: "La Traviata." Dec. 10 and 12: "Die Fledermaus." GLASGOW, Theatre Royal (tel. 041/331.23.30) — Scottish Ballet: Dec. 9-19: "Cinderella." SWITZERLAND: GENEVA, Conservatoire, place Neve — Dec. 7: Solo Quartet of Frangé, E. Lechner piano (Händel, Dvorak). *Théâtre de Carouge — To Dec. 31: "La Locandiera" (Goldoni). *Victoria Hall (tel. 28.31.21) — Dec. 7: Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Chopin, Messyngier). ZÜRICH, Thomas Mann Archives, Schönbergstrasse 15 — To Dec. 23: "Stanley Rosenman," drawings of Benjamin Britten's opera, "Death in Venice."
- UNITED STATES: NEW YORK, Circle in the Square (tel. 381.07.20) — "Candida" (Shaw), Joann Woodward. *Phoenix Theatre (tel. 730.07.94) — "After the Party" (Weldon), Veronica Cartage, John Harlan, David McCallum, Lois Markle. *Second Stage (tel. 787.83.02) — "My Sister in the House" (Kesselman), Elizabeth McGovern. *Museum of Contemporary Art, 125 W. 57th St. (tel. 860.13.00) — To Jan. 3: "Art of the Avant-Garde in Russia: Selections from the George Costakis Collection." To Jan. 17: "Giorgio Morandi," exhibition.
- WALES: CARDIFF, To Dec. 12: Music Festival (tel. 31055). Ianford Carver piano (Beethoven, Brahms, Liszt). Dec. 11: BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra, Pavo Barglund conductor. Ida Handel violin (Brahms, Dvorak).
- WEST GERMANY: BERLIN, Akademie der Künste — Dec. 6: London Sinfonietta (Kagel). *Deutsche Oper (tel. 341.44.49) — Dec. 5: "The Magic Flute." Dec. 6: "The Bartered Bride." Dec. 8: "Madam Butterfly." Dec. 9: "Hansel and Gretel." Dec. 10: "Tosca." *Philharmonie (tel. 26.95.51) — Dec. 5-6: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor, Krystian Zimerman piano (Schumann, Strauss). Dec. 9: Alfred Brendel piano (Haydn, Mozart, Liszt). Dec. 11: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor (Handel's "Messiah"). *Renaissance Theater (tel. 312.42.02) — "Whose Life is it Anyway?" (Clark). *Gussakowitz (tel. 312.42.02) — Dec. 7: Kreuzberger String Quartet (Mozart, Beethoven). MUNICH, Haus der Kunst — To Jan. 31: "American Painting: 1930-1980." STUTTGART, Württembergische Staatstheater (tel. 0711/22.13.07). Grosses Haus — Dec. 5-6: "Giulio" (Witt/Walden). Dec. 7: "The Tales of Hoffmann." Dec. 8: "Carmen" (Cranke/Ritchkovsky). Dec. 9: "Il Combattimento di Tancredi e Clotilde" (Monteverdi) and "Dido and Aeneas" (Purcell).

NEW YORK Herald Tribune European Edition PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1984

Soviet Army Crushing Hungarian Revolt; British, French Troops Embark at Cyprus

Leaflets Warn Cairo to Give In

By William J. Hastings
The Egyptian government has been warned to give in to the demands of the Egyptian people for a new constitution and a new government, according to a leaflet distributed in Cairo today.

Nagy Cabinet Captured; Kadar Becomes Premier

Imre Nagy's cabinet has been captured by the Hungarian army, and János Kadar has become the new premier of Hungary, according to a report from Budapest today.

Dulles Has Operation On Cancerous Tissue

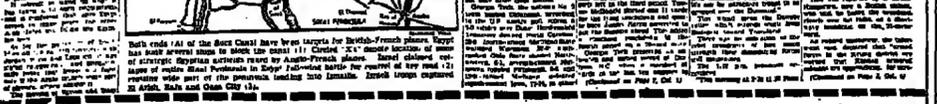
Richard M. Schulze
Dulles has had a successful operation on a cancerous tumor on his neck, according to a report from his doctor today.

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Christmas Shopping: Possible Gifts for Possible People

In Vienna

by Alan Levy

VIENNA — The holidays mark the start of the winter ball season here: a time of Strauss waltzes and Mozart minuets beneath glittering chandeliers. But those who can't make it for Kaiserball or Opernball can partake of a little of their flavor by sampling a Mozart Ball (*Mozartkugeln*): a marzipan and hazelnut nougat confection encased in bitter-sweet chocolate. Each candy comes wrapped in its own gold-foil portrait of the white-wigged master as a young dandy.

A *Mozartkugel* costs three-and-a-half schillings (23 cents) in the shops of Vienna, but Frau Efi Rossberg at Johann Engel & Co., Alsenstrasse 21, A-1080 Vienna (tel: 43-42-68), gift-wraps 18 in festive boxes and mails them for 150 schillings (barely \$10) anywhere in Europe. They will be sent within 24 hours of receipt of the order and payment; add another 100 schillings for overseas airmailing.

The best-known (and, to most tastes, best) brand is Mirabell from Mozart's birthplace, Salzburg — Frau Efi will mail Mirabell if no brand is specifically mentioned. The Hofbäcker version has more chocolate and less marzipan, and the Schmidt version goes heavy on the nougat and marzipan.

If such a sampling of Viennese high life is not enough of a highlight, then perhaps one of those 7-foot-high crystal chandeliers, suitable for balls and conferences, will fill the bill — which will come to 261,000 schillings (plus shipping and insurance) for a splendidly dazzling 49-lamp model 652.

Hundreds of loosely hanging handcut crystal pendants form a giant gem from the ancient family firm of E. Bakalowitz Sons, Spiegelgasse 3, A-1010 Vienna (tel: 52.63.51), which has illuminated not just the Imperial Palace (scene of the Kaiserball on New Year's Eve) and Vienna State Opera (scene of the Opernball on Feb. 18) among many local landmarks, but the Kennedy Center in Washington and royal palaces, state residences and public buildings around the world. But don't count on Christmas delivery: It will take a good six weeks.

Should low ceilings or pocketbooks preclude this purchase, another masterpiece of modern Austrian design costs considerably less on every count: a silver stand holding four or five silver napkin rings, each ring decorated with semiprecious stone buttons that can be varied in color to signify different members of a family. They come from the one-man hand work shop of the silversmith Prof. Sepp Schmörlzer, who also teaches goldsmithery at the late Oskar Kokoschka's International Summer School of Visual Arts in Salzburg.

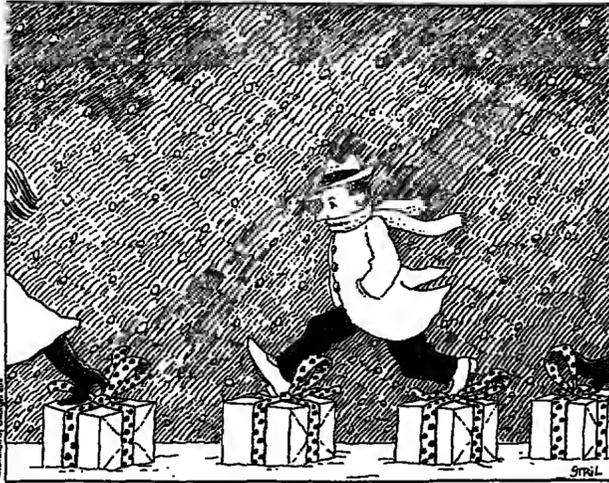
The stand costs 200 schillings, but its ornate napkin rings go for 1,800 schillings apiece. Add 500 schillings for shipping costs in Europe and specify choice of colors (brown, red, violet, blue, green, mixed) to Schmörlzer at Blumenstrasse 53, A-9020 Klagenfurt (tel: (04222) 84958). He promises February delivery.

For those whose taste revolves neither around napkin rings nor beneath crystal chan-

deliers. Lisa at Kärntnerstrasse 35, A-1015 Vienna (tel: 52.44.36), has a simpler idea.

Every autumn, she prowls the Vienna Woods to bring back fallen leaves from that enchanted forest. Then she embalms them with 24-karat gold-plate and sells them as pins. Prices range from 75 to 118 schillings, with an average in the 88-to-95-schilling bracket, and another 20 schillings to cover handling charges. If a sketch of a leaf shape is included, Lisa will look for a leaf like it within the chosen price range.

For those who belong to the moral minority that considers Christmas charitable as well as commercial, here are a couple of Austria causes that would welcome contributions: The Karl Schubert School for severely mentally retarded children at Endresstrasse 99, A-1238 Vienna, also gives brilliant Russian émigré musicians a start in the West by showcasing them in benefit performances at the Wiener Konzerthaus. And if you'd rather try to catch a Nazi for Christmas, send your check to Simon Wiesenthal at the Jewish Documentation Center, Salztorgasse 6, A-1010 Vienna.



In Bangkok

by Debra Weiner

BANGKOK — Gift-giving festivals are numerous in Thailand, but the offerings are prescribed by custom: A bridegroom, for instance, traditionally gives a silver bowl of betel nut chew to his in-laws. Christmas holidaymakers need more imagination.

Yan lipao, purse and basket weaving with fern-vine, is one of the native folk arts recently revitalized by the queen of Thailand to help poor farmers in southern Thailand supplement their income. The villagers are supplied with the equipment to learn the time-consuming skills: a single purse may take as long as two months to weave.

The small, straw-colored handbags with elegant, lozenge-patterned designs cost from 2,000 to 5,000 baht (\$100 to \$250), depending on size and amount of silverwork in the fasteners and clasps. Oval and rectangular, the *yan lipao* purses are available at the Chitralada stores in the Oriental Plaza near the Oriental Hotel and at the Grand Palace (tel: 234.13.20, ext. 61).

Thai silk is another ancient craft that was revived after World War II thanks to an American, Jim Thompson, who disappeared in the Malaysian jungles in 1947. The Thai silk industry has become a great business success story and the colorful silks have become popular all over the world. In Bangkok, where it is woven and dyed, the silk can be bought reasonably at the Thompson Thai Silk Co., 9 Surawong Road (tel: 234.49.00).

Subtly patterned, pastel silk neckties cost about 200 baht. Long scarves range between 100 and 180 baht. An unusual gift is silk

cushion covers. Pillow cases range between 160 and 420 baht; large floor cushion covers cost between 600 and 740 baht. All sizes offer a choice of plain, pictorial or quilted designs.

For those who prefer cotton, the modest, nonprofit store Patches at 57/4 Wireless Road (tel: 252.63.69) sells original patchwork quilts. Made by women from Bangkok's sprawling Klong Toey slum, the bedspreads, with bold geometrical and floral designs, take about six weeks to produce. Prices range from 1,300 to 1,800 baht.

The hill tribes of northern Thailand also produce woven handicrafts with their own ethnic designs. The Yao tribe excels in embroidery, the Meo favor batik and appliqué and the Karen and Lahu weave a canvas-like material. All use vegetable dyes and fashion their fabrics into wallets, coin purses, shoulder bags, keycases, spectacle cases and even picture frames. These and other hill-tribe crafts, ranging in price from 80 to 300 baht, can be purchased at the Thai Hill Crafts Foundation at Scrapatum Palace, 195 Ophayathai Road, behind the Siam Centre (tel: 251.98.16).

Thailand, which is rich in tin, has always tempered fine bronzeware, and bronze cutlery makes a weighty but practical gift. Although it is found in many tourist shops, Narayana Phand, the government-owned shop at 275/2 Lam Luang Road (tel: 281.31.80), offers reasonable prices and the widest selection of bronze in Bangkok. A six-piece coffee-spoon set costs about 70 baht; a dining set for 12, containing 144 pieces, sells for 3,000 baht, with a wide range of choice in between.

Some people, of course, prefer to give their money to charities. The Pearl S. Buck Foundation assists about half of the 4,000 Thai Am-

erican children who were abandoned by their U.S. servicemen fathers. Many of these children, ranging in age from 3 to 18, live in poverty and are socially ostracized. Donations can be mailed to Pearl S. Buck Foundation, GPO Box 2034, Bangkok.

A former policeman, Abbot Phra Chamroon, runs a drug rehabilitation center at a Buddhist monastery north of Bangkok. During the last 22 years, about 80,000 heroin addicts, including many foreigners, have undergone the free 10-day course of herbal treatment combined with spiritual healing here — and nearly 70 percent of the patients are reported to have been cured. Contributions can be sent to Phra Chamroon Parichan, Wat Thamkrabok, Saraburi Province, Thailand.

In Amsterdam

by Gita Walker

AMSTERDAM — In the Netherlands, Dec. 5, the eve of St. Nicholas Day, is the time for exchanging gifts, while Christmas is more likely to be celebrated with a quiet family dinner. So if you're doing your Christmas shopping in Amsterdam, the coming days will find stores still filled with merchandise and not as crowded as they were before this weekend.

Start at Fa. Stins and Zn. (tel: 25.72.22), the first stall as you enter the flower market from the Muntplein. The owner, whose grandfather started the business in the 1930s, says he has the largest dried-flower collection in the world. There are about 60 varieties in almost as many colors. You can put together a beautiful arrangement for 20 to 40 guilders (\$8 to \$16) or you can choose the flowers and Stins will make the arrangement free of charge. There are also a wide variety of bulbs: a box of 100 tulip bulbs, for example, costs 10 guilders.

Amsterdam's oldest and largest flea market, at Waterlooplein, has stalls where you can find old prints, woodcuts, chromolithographs and magazine illustrations. Prices range from 1 guilder for old postcards to 450 guilders for a 1740 hand-colored map of the Netherlands. They also have a large collection of magazine illustrations from the turn-of-the-century. Illustrations from Jugend, Le Rire, Le Sourire, Gil Blas or Simplicissimus cost 25 guilders. Copper engravings from the 18th century go for about 100 guilders.

On the tiny streets between the canals you can find a number of small toy shops. It's Raining Cats and Dogs, Reestraat 24 (tel: 23.80.18) has cat curiosities, cat posters, cat books and cat postcards. If you want something for a dog lover, go in the back of the store, where a few dog items are tucked away in the corner.

A fascinating toy store is Tekon aan de Waand, Huidenstraat 6 (tel: 25.02.41), which has gifts for children, grandmothers and anybody in between. The prices range from 5 guilders in 2,500 (for a hand-cut and painted

electric metal carousel). The store carries many one-of-a-kind handmade kites (from 8 to 175 guilders), puppets (from 195 to 395 guilders) and massive boxes (5 to 135 guilders). It also has an extensive collection of paper construction kits: hand-colored kites from the turn of the century (for 20 guilders) as well as reprints of old kits. Children will find the mobiles (2 to 25 guilders) easy enough to construct. Adults might prefer a detailed model of the Mississippi Showboat or a model of an old brothel (both 20 guilders). When the brothel is finished, a handle will move six men in black suits and top hats up the staircase past the naked women on the second floor where they disappear, only to reappear on the staircase again.

If there is a special woman in your life with a penchant for avant-garde clothing, Amsterdam has a growing number of designers with their own boutiques. These are usually one-person operations with small, carefully designed and tailored selections. At Lisbeth Ruyars, Prinsestraat 6 (tel: 26.50.26) the design is classic with a touch of punk. The colors are striking and her clothes are made to last. Dresses go for 550 guilders, silk pantsuits cost about 800 guilders.

At No. 406 on the Singel canal, Peter Rozemeyer (tel: 26.02.78) has a collection of unique winter coats in styles that are simple and stunning. He designs his coats in patches, stripes and curves of four to eight colors, with combinations ranging from bright yellows, oranges, greens and reds to more subdued blues, greens, rust and black. The coats cost between 600 and 1,250 guilders.

While it is not traditional in the Netherlands to have special Christmas fund-raising drives, the Wereldiakonnaat, a branch of the organization of Reform churches that organizes development and educational projects in the Third World, would be happy to supply information concerning their activities in more than 30 countries. Write to G.D.R., Wereldiakonnaat, Maliesingel 26, Utrecht. You can also give to many of the local churches that are sending food to Poland.

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INTERNATIONAL

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Darth Vader, Traffic Monitor

by Elaine Davenport

LONDON — That arch-villain Darth Vader has undergone quite a transformation...

ly and why not to dart into the street from between parked cars.

Prowse is not certain why a character like Darth Vader should affect the road safety campaign.

He is, however, careful about not mixing the images. He talks on road safety for about 45 minutes...

"Every hand in the school goes up," Prowse says. "Then I ask if they know that I was in it, and they always shout back. 'You were Darth Vader.'"

A book and a record about the Green Cross Code and road safety, featuring Prowse, were released last month. He also — "now that I'm not desperate for cash" — is spending increasing time on charities for deaf and disabled children.

But, even if the "star" side of his career has "all blossomed out," as he puts it in his broad West Country accent...

He worries that all his commitments leave



Dave Prowse as a force for good.

little time for keeping his 260 pounds in shape. But he has an ambition that could spur him on: to enter the 1982 Mr. Universe contest.

Together, the images are given a large share of the credit for improving safety statistics.

The number of children injured in road accidents has dropped in Britain from more than 40,000 in 1971...

"I get fantastic acclaim from the kids when I give my talks," says Prowse, who not only appears in television commercials but also tours schools explaining how to cross the street safely.

Majorca Snubs a Native Son

by Anne Sinclair Mehdevi

SANTA PONSA, Majorca — Majorcans made affluent about status symbols: There are the seaside apartments...



A podenco and its master on Majorca.

For the first time in memory, beagles, chows, miniature poodles and Alsatians, to name a few, do not nearly every neighborhood.

Since dog pedigrees were not registered in Europe or the United States until the 19th century, the parent stock of the podenco is impossible to trace.

There are two theories about how the podenco came to the Balearics. One is that the Carthaginians, having acquired the dog from their neighboring Egyptians...

The other theory is that the Roman general Caecilius Metellus, trying in 200 B.C. to establish an agricultural economy in Majorca for retired legionnaires...

The podenco resembles a greyhound — slender, hip-ribbed and with a pointed nose. But the true podenco has only two colors, white and black spotted with orange.

Part of the attraction of these dogs is their grace and elegance, their way of looking through amber-colored eyes slanting upward.

Twenty years ago podencos were a common sight in Majorca but now they are a rarity. The reason is that there are few hunting preserves left and even fewer rabbits.

Interest is still high outside Spain: One center for the breeding of podencos is, of all places, in Washington, D.C.

Today there is no officially recognized podenco club on the Balearics, but the dog is not altogether ignored.

dogs outside Santa Ponsa two years ago and has rounded up some 75 prospective members for a "Club Espanol del Podenco Ibizenco."

Ruiz is strict about podenco imperfections, which are due to haphazard crossbreeding — black spots, dark eyes, butterfly noses.

Podenco enthusiasts can write to Francisco Ruiz Rodriguez at Calle Perez Caldos 9, Palma de Mallorca; tel: 46.24.04.

Back to the Golden Days of the '50s

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — The wheel of time suddenly seemed to have been reversed at Drouot this week, throwing one's mind back to the golden era of the 1950s...

The reason for the unexpected revival, as Eric Buffetud conducted the most fascinating sale of the year in Paris, was partly because a fair number of the items offered came from the collection of Anatole France...

While the selection included in the sale was clearly a small part of what he once owned — now sold by a descendant, three generations later — it included some extraordinary pieces.

The finest object by far was a carved alabaster panel in high relief that once formed part of a retable. The expert, Jean Roudillon, described it as English work of the Nottingham school executed in the late 14th or early 15th century.

Another Roman theatrical mask, this time one of carved marble, again of supreme quality, went up to 39,070 francs.

Whatever the case, there have been few such pieces for sale in years. The small vertical panel, 51 by 30 centimeters, went up to 165,570

francs (about \$30,000) a high price that reflects the public's reaction to a masterpiece that would look good in any great museum.

While no other work in the late Medieval and Renaissance sections could be said to be of this caliber, many had that extra quality in their own way that characterizes a great connoisseur's choice.

There was for example a small wooden group of the Resurrection, 42 centimeters long, from 15th-century France. Jesus is seen emerging from the tomb, one leg over the brink, between two soldiers in 15th-century armor.

Anatole France's eye appears to have been as discerning when he went further back in time. He was the kind of man who would lay hands on fragments of Pompeii murals.

One, representing a theatrical mask laid on some ledge or windowsill, has a blend of surrealism and expressionism to it. With its mouth wide open, as if in shrill anguish, and an elaborate, bizarre headdress it is weird and gripping.

Another Roman theatrical mask, this time one of carved marble, again of supreme quality, went up to 39,070 francs.

Around the core formed by the French writer's objects, Buffetud had built up his sale by bringing in some more extraordinary works. The foremost of a bronze horse — described as the extremity of a bed from the Hellenistic world, probably of the second century B.C. —

zoomed to 105,070 francs. Its legs are broken off above the knees and the bronze is severely corroded, which makes the price seem huge.

But it is not; the piece compares with the finest of animal carving from the ancient world. It is, moreover, an absolute rarity. Rather than a Greek piece, the bronze horse has every appearance of being an Eastern Iranian artifact closely related to the finds made at Khakchayan in present-day Uzbekistan in the Soviet Union.

Wisely, the auctioneer had also seen to it that there was a sprinkling of rarities in a lower price bracket. A 6th-century bird-shaped fibula from a Merovingian tomb at Rougnac, southern France, made of high-quality bronze and containing its red-glass eye, sold for 10,305 francs.

One jarring note, however, could have badly hurt the sale: A silver rhyton, or drinking vessel, terminated with the forepart of a ram, was described as an Achaemenid piece from Iran of the 6th or 5th century B.C. To me, it looked like one more of those gold and silver fakes that have been circulating on the market since the mid-1950s, spilling over into the 1961 Iranian Exhibition in Paris — some as museum acquisitions, sanctified by scholarly publications — and destroying both the market and, more regrettably, the image of one of the greatest arts in the world.

Mercifully, little attention was paid to the rhyton, although it should have had the great museums in the world racing for it — if it had fit its description. Polite silence shrouded the object, the sale just went on, and rose to a net total of 45 million francs.

Dali, the Neo-Realist

Continued from page 7W

in Port Lligat. As he tells it, first Gala and later Dali himself confessed bitterly that Sabater had plunged the painter into depression and financial distress.

"I started to call Dali's old clients, people Sabater had completely cut off, and told them, 'If you want to do business with Dali, call me.' Dubarry related. He arranged a quick \$1.3 million in contracts, gaining nice commissions for himself.

It is an open question whether the Dubarry contracts, which proliferated after the Dali moved to the Hotel Maurice, represent much of an improvement over Sabater's style of business. Eleven of them were drawn up on single pieces of paper with Gilbert Hamon, a Paris graphics dealer.

The existence of large stocks of blank white pieces of paper once signed by Dali has kept this so-called "lithograph" market moving along briskly. A few years ago, when his hand was steadier, Dali regularly signed blank pieces of paper and, according to a former associate, could whip off as many as 1,800 sheets in an hour.

In 1974, French customs halted a truck on its way into Andorra loaded with 40,000 blank sheets signed by Dali. Controls of stocks like this — a big one is said to be in a Geneva warehouse — has permitted the proliferation of lithograph series on the blank sheets. These works were initially intended to be limited in number.

Some of the Hamon contracts soon led to the appearance in Paris of color photographs sprinkled with gold flake, with a signature by Dali. Asking price: \$150. The implications of this "lithograph" industry for the market value of authentic Dali prints is fairly devastating.

To put some order into Dali's increasingly chaotic affairs, Robert Deschamps, the courtly French editor and photographer, persuaded the maestro that he should entrust the defense of his tangled worldwide copyright situation to the Société de la Propriété Artistique et des Dessins et Modèles — or Spadem, a Paris-based enterprise that watched over Picasso's estate. The recommendation carried weight. Sabater went along with this move, though Spadem lawyers soon began asking to see the contracts he had made with Dali.

With Sabater clearly losing ground to Dubarry and Deschamps, the scenes at the Maurice turned positively manic. Dubarry nearly got into a fistfight in the hotel's lobby with Sabater. Sabater, Sabater protégé from Madrid who holds a contract for the rights to turn out Dali jewelry and statuary. This contract conflicts with several others — one held by a Paris agent, Mafalda Davis, and another by a West German firm, Verlagsgesellschaft MbH.

Things began to look up for the ailing Dali. His Madrid lawyer, a brother-in-law of Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, reported that the artist's irregular tax situation permitted him to return to Spain, and Salvador and Gala were their secret honeymoon, slipping across the frontier from Perpignan to Port Lligat. Treatment for his Parkinson's disease began to steady the nerves, and the old Surrealist master began to draw and paint again.

The soothing presence of Deschamps, who shuttled between Paris and Port Lligat, added a new element of tranquility to the Dali manor. The Generalitat, the home-rule body of

Dali's native Catalonia, assisted the Teatro Museo Dali in Figueras in the purchase of an adjoining building to permit the expansion of the second-most-visited museum in Spain after the Prado. This month the Generalitat awarded Dali its highest honor, the Medal of Gold. In Madrid, the Culture Ministry expressed an interest in staging a major retrospective Dali exhibit.

As a sometimes praise-singer of the late Francisco Franco, Dali is, politically, controversial in democratic Spain. "Our invincible Caudillo, Generalissimo Francisco Franco is the genius of our people, without doubt. Bueno, there are two: Velazquez and the Generalissimo." But in August, King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia, the living symbols of the new democratic order, dropped in to see the frail artist and his wife in Port Lligat. In the same month, a prestigious group of Spanish intellectuals signed a manifesto that declared Dali a figure above politics and praised "the exceptional value of his work, the coherence of his life and actions and, in general, all that he has done."

The mood at the Dali house is mellow. A conversation with the Surrealist suggests that, inasmuch as he may be in body, his mind is still very much intact. Dali is clearly wary of the sudden blindfoldings from Madrid and Barcelona, the multiplying offers for Dali exhibitions, which he seems to sense are stratagems to get a handle on his own dispersed collection. (Spanish law gives the state great powers over an artist's work once he dies.) "This exhibition," he says of the planned Madrid retrospective, "will be done, but not right away, it will happen in the moment that I wish it, but not before. Previous exhibits had a certain air of carnival to them."

But recent big exhibits at the Centre Pompidou in Paris and the Tate Gallery in London were tremendous successes. A visitor suggests "that was inevitable, since Dali was in them." Protocol at the Dali's rules out mentioning the name of Sabater, but speaking of those who "abused" his confidence, Dali says simply: "That was one of the reasons for my depression." Spadem, he says, is "starting to put a little order" into his affairs.

Dali's thoughts run constantly to the museum in Figueras. He says he plans to donate a number of paintings to the expanded museum, and to ask Juan Carlos to be the honorary president of a new board of directors. The Figueras museum is finally, says a visitor, "which, says Dali solemnly, must be 'hyppocratic.'" "It is a manner to trouble people's spirits," he continues, "straight-faced." "It is necessary that all of the people who come out of the museum have false information." Back in his best irreverent form, the old joker lives on. ■

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Around Galleries in London

by Max Wykes-Joyce LONDON — The little-known 19th-century painter William Havell was born in Reading, Berkshire, whose City Museum and Gallery has arranged a bicentennial exhibition...

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PARIS AUCTION SALES AUCTION SALE IN PARIS - NEW DROUOT FRIDAY, December 18, 1981 - Room 6 BEAUTIFUL OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Italian and Dutch schools XVIIIth cent. FURNITURE and OBJETS D'ART M. DELORME, Auctioneer 3 Rue de Fenillette, PARIS. Tel.: 265.57.63

these places and periods is in this 120-item tribute to a hitherto neglected artist. In 1816 he was selected as official artist to Lord Amherst's embassy to Peking...

One of the most memorable collaborations between patron and artist was that between the affluent and eccentric architect-designer William Burgess (1827-81) and the unbearably rich Third Marquess of Bute.

Lord Bute, who owned Cardiff Castle, appointed Burgess artist in residence, and he then spent 16 years in reconstructing the interior in accordance with his ideal, a fantastic mixture of classical and High Gothic. Stained-glass windows, cullery, murals, furniture, ceramic tiles, carvings for the panelling and ceilings, all came under Burgess' eye and hand.

His extraordinary talents are celebrated in two London shows. At the Gaffey Museum, Kingsland Road, E.2 to Dec. 20 are his "Designs for Cardiff Castle." In Room 48E of the Victoria and Albert Museum to Jan. 17 is an anthology of architectural drawings, photographs, metalwork, stained-glass and furniture, and a collection made by Burgess of medieval objects.

Recent watercolor landscapes of Cornwall, the Thames and Venice by John Miller are at the Brotheron Gallery, 77 Walton Street, S.W.3 to Dec. 19. For some time renowned for his atmospheric large oils of the mysterious Cornish landscape, Miller here shows himself equally adept at small watercolors that, for all their sense of mystery, are meticulously detailed.

Another "atmospheric" painter is Peter Miller, whose new show "A Golden Age" at the Alwin Gallery, 9/10 Grafton Street, W.1 to Dec. 30, concerns itself entirely with portraying the plush interiors and the gilded exteriors of Victorian and Edwardian theaters.

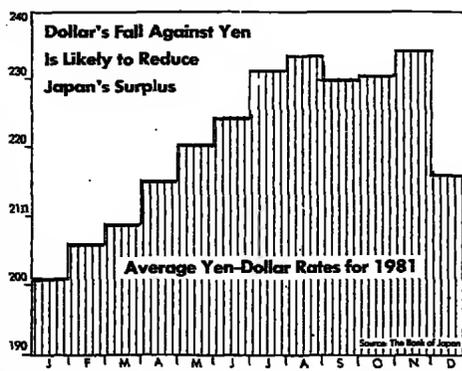
Theater — but this time the decor and costumes — features also in a Christmas compilation organized by a new board of directors. Theater Gallery at Wytham Wayne Fine Art, 17 Old Bond Street, W.1 from Tuesday to Dec. 23. Drawings and prints cover pantomime, the ballet, music hall, the Folies-Bergères, French fashion, film and opera.

Two other Christmas theme shows of great joy are at the Patrick Seale Gallery, 2 Motcomb Street, Belgravia, S.W.1 where it to be seen the Belgravia Flower Show, 1981 in which 45 artists are represented by drawings, paintings, prints and ceramics broadly associated with flowers; while across the road at the Parkin Gallery, 11 Motcomb Street, is the 10th annual Christmas show of Cats of Fame and Promise this year appropriately titled Nine Lives Plus One. Both run to the New Year.

On a more serious note, Rintaro Yagi is a young Japanese sculptor working in Italy who is showing at the Lucas Gallery, 116 Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.3 to the end of December, a large selection from the series "Take Flight in the Dark Sea," which has preoccupied Yagi for the last three years. All are "abstract" and all, mostly carvings in rare marbles but with a few bronzes, wonderfully reflect the ever-changing, ever-moving material Spirit of Water. Already a major prizewinner in his own country and in Italy, his work deserves to take England and the United States by storm.

Japan Sees Firmer Yen Easing Trade Friction

By Steve Lohr New York Times Service TOKYO — The long-awaited strengthening of the yen has begun and, according to economists and currency specialists here, the trend should continue through 1982.



\$80 billion in fiscal year 1982, could create a demand for credit from the public sector that would drive up U.S. interest rates again.

The growth in Japan's gross national product fell in the July-September quarter due to slow domestic demand, Page 12.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

- Thyssen Plans Decrease in Dividend
DUISBURG, West Germany — Thyssen said Friday it will propose a decrease in its dividend for the year ended Sept. 30, but the company did not say how much lower it would be than last year's 4-Deutsche-mark payout.

Poland, Banks to Sign Debt Pact This Month

FRANKFURT — The agreement to reschedule Polish debt to 460 Western banks falling due in the last three quarters of 1981 will be signed before the end of December, Dresdner Bank said Friday.

Hanson Trust Sweetens Offer for Bercel

LONDON — Hanson Trust Friday revised its bid for Bercel Group to £1.50 cash a share for Bercel shares. Hanson also proposed an alternative offer of £1.40 nominal of its 9% percent unsecured convertible loan stock dated 2001-2006 for each Bercel share.

ICL to Announce Further Joint Ventures

LONDON — ICL Ltd. said it will announce on Monday another is a series of joint ventures with other computing and electronics companies.

Alcoa of Australia to Proceed With Smelter

MELBOURNE — Alcoa of Australia will proceed with construction of its 1-billion-Australian dollar (\$1.14 billion) aluminum smelter at Portland in Victoria, company chairman Arvi Parbo said Friday.

Court Finds Abuse in Grumman Case

UNIONDALE, N.Y. — A federal judge has ruled that the three trustees of the Grumman pension plan had abused their responsibility in deciding to purchase more than a million shares of Grumman stock at the time the company was fighting a \$450-million takeover bid.

Esso Australia Buys Interest in Coal Project

SYDNEY — Esso Australia has taken a 49-percent interest in the Gloucester steaming coal project in New South Wales, Esso and BMI Mining said in a joint statement Friday.

Limit on New Credits

Western bankers have said throughout this year's negotiations that they are only prepared to extend fresh cash to Poland once a rescheduling agreement is signed and interest has been brought up to date.

Romania Not Seeking Changes

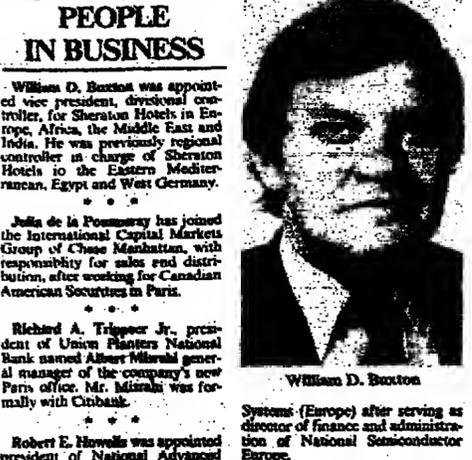
FRANKFURT (Reuters) — The Romanian Foreign Trade Bank's subsidiary, Frankfurt Bukarest Bank, said Friday that no Romanian bank has sought or is seeking to reschedule Western commercial bank debt.

Earlier Agreements

The Dresdner Bank's statement confirms that the complex legal documentation surrounding the agreement was completed during talks between bankers and Polish officials in Warsaw over the past few days, banking sources said.

Chrysler Expects '82 Profit, Official Tells State Panel

WILMINGTON, Del. — A Chrysler official says the automaker expects to make money in 1982. Thomas E. Metzger, the company's government relations director, told Delaware's Chrysler Loan Committee on Thursday that Chrysler expects to lose money in the fourth quarter of this year and that the "first quarter of 1982 is going to look a lot like the last quarter of '81."



William D. Brouton, director of finance and administration of National Semiconductor Europe.

Hess Seen as Likely Partner in Marathon Bid

NEW YORK — Amerada Hess was named in published reports Friday as Mobil's likely partner in a new offer for Marathon, but market analysts said the delays in making a new bid would give an advantage to U.S. Steel Corp. in the takeover battle.

Meanwhile, a federal judge in Columbus, Ohio, extended an order prohibiting U.S. Steel from proceeding with its \$6.3 billion takeover offer that Marathon management is favoring over Mobil's offer of \$6.5 billion.

Comex Probing Reagan Rumor

NEW YORK — The New York Comex is investigating rumors that swept financial markets earlier this week suggesting President Reagan had suffered a heart attack, according to a spokesman for the exchange.

U.S. Clears Kuwait Purchase of Santa Fe International

WASHINGTON — The \$2.5-billion purchase of Santa Fe International by government-owned Kuwait Petroleum Corp. cleared its last regulatory obstacle Friday.

U.S. Seeks Merger Partners for Shaky Banks

By Robert A. Bennett NEW YORK Times Service NEW YORK — Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. is seeking merger partners for three New York City savings banks that are in danger of failing, banking sources say.

west, Amerada Hess's gasoline marketing operations are mainly on the East Coast. Amerada Hess ranks as the nation's 18th largest oil concern, while Marathon is only slightly larger and ranks as No. 17 in revenue.

Deadline Threat Because Mobil plans to make a new offer for Marathon, the current schedule of legal and other deadlines could be thrown out of whack at a crucial time.

Prices Up Sharply on Wall Street

NEW YORK — Declines in key interest rates and the conviction that other short-term rates may soon follow caused prices on the New York Stock Exchange to close broadly and sharply higher Friday.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Par, and other financial data. Includes sub-sections for Dollar Values and Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 4, 1981.

Losses Expected to Rise

WASHINGTON (AP) — The net loss the S&L industry in the second half of this year is expected to exceed the \$1.5 billion loss recorded from January to June, an official of the agency regulating the industry said Thursday.

How to reach Belgium? the heart of Europe. Includes advertisements for 'knack trends', 'sport', 'Family', and 'DeStreekkrant'.

VALUE LINE brings COMPREHENSIVE COVERAGE of 1700 AMERICAN STOCKS to European Investors. THE VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY continually reviews more than 1700 widely held American stocks.

Swiss Object to U.S. Insider Probe Methods

By Fred Farris
International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — Switzerland has told the U.S. government "in strong terms" that it objects to efforts by U.S. courts to penetrate Swiss banking secrecy laws.

The Swiss complaint arose from a U.S. investigation of purchases of options on St. Joe Minerals stock one day before a takeover bid last March by Joseph E. Seagram & Sons.

According to SEC sources, while the Swiss government has discussed the case with U.S. officials and has not stated an objection, it is clear from the diplomatic representations that the Swiss were concerned about some aspects of the case, particularly that involving a U.S. court's effort to subpoena Swiss bank records.

Swiss Ambassador Antonio Hegner met Nov. 20 with Davis Robinson, the U.S. State Department...

SEC may seek responses to certain of those questions at a later date. Mr. Blackburn said the SEC sought and received "very relevant information" bearing on the alleged insider trading of certain parties.

Japan's GNP Growth Eases As Domestic Demand Drops

TOKYO — Due to a slow domestic demand, the growth in Japan's gross national product eased sharply to a real 0.6 percent in the July-September quarter from 1.2 percent in the previous quarter.

While overseas exports grew a real 0.8 percent compared with the earlier three months, EPA officials said, domestic demand fell 0.2 percent — the first negative growth in domestic demand since the July-September quarter of 1980.

EPA Director-General Toshio Komoto warned Thursday that Japan's economy is depending too heavily on overseas factors and has stressed the need of taking steps to spur domestic demand.

The stimulation of the domestic economy is regarded as especially vital with the United States and Western Europe demanding that Japan curb its growing trade surplus.

Government officials said the slowdown indicated far more stagnant domestic growth than had been expected. They added that real GNP growth for fiscal 1981...

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 4

Table with multiple columns showing stock prices for various companies like IBM, GE, and others. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued from Page 6' and 'NYSE Most Actives'.

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European Gold Markets

Table showing gold prices in London, Zurich, and Amsterdam for Dec 4, 1981.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Table showing gold option prices for Dec 4, 1981.

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Selected Over-the-Counter

Table listing various over-the-counter stocks and their prices for Dec 4, 1981.

COMPANY REPORT

Revenue and profit, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table showing company reports for Ericsson (LMA) Telefon, 9 months 1981 and 1980.

Market Summary NYSE Most Actives

Table showing NYSE most active stocks for Dec 4, 1981.

Floating Rate Notes

Table showing floating rate notes for Dec 4, 1981.

Non Banks

Table showing non-bank financial institutions for Dec 4, 1981.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table showing U.S. commodity prices for Dec 4, 1981.

Chicago Futures

Table showing Chicago futures prices for Dec 4, 1981.

New York Futures

Table showing New York futures prices for Dec 4, 1981.

International Monetary Market

Table showing international monetary market prices for Dec 4, 1981.

London Metals Market

Table showing London metals market prices for Dec 4, 1981.

Market Summary NYSE Most Actives

Table showing NYSE most active stocks for Dec 4, 1981.

AMERICAN MOST ACTIVES
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U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table showing U.S. commodity prices for Dec 4, 1981.

Chicago Futures

Table showing Chicago futures prices for Dec 4, 1981.

New York Futures

Table showing New York futures prices for Dec 4, 1981.

International Monetary Market

Table showing international monetary market prices for Dec 4, 1981.

London Metals Market

Table showing London metals market prices for Dec 4, 1981.

Market Summary NYSE Most Actives

Table showing NYSE most active stocks for Dec 4, 1981.

AMERICAN MOST ACTIVES
Herald Tribune Incisive. In depth. International.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

Table showing Friday's new highs and lows for Dec 4, 1981.

Dividends

Table showing dividends for Dec 4, 1981.

Power Inc. STOCK QUOTE

Table showing Power Inc. stock quote for Dec 4, 1981.

Cash Prices

Table showing cash prices for Dec 4, 1981.

Commodity Indexes

Table showing commodity indexes for Dec 4, 1981.

Reagan Opposes Antitrust Study

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has opposed a commission to study relaxing antitrust constraints on U.S. business activities overseas.

Assistant Attorney General Baxter said Thursday it would be more practical to work out differences over nations in international negotiations.

Assistant Attorney General William Baxter said Thursday it would be more practical to work out differences over nations in international negotiations.

U.S.-Mexico Science Talks

MEXICO CITY — Two days of talks on scientific and technical cooperation between the United States and Mexico have begun at the Foreign Ministry here.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of AMEX stock prices with columns for 12 Month Stock, High, Low, Div, Yld, P/E, etc.

Continuation of AMEX stock prices table, including various stock listings and their financial metrics.

Amsterdam stock market data table.

Other Stock Markets table, including Hong Kong, London, and Milan.

Singapore, Sydney, and Tokyo stock market data tables.

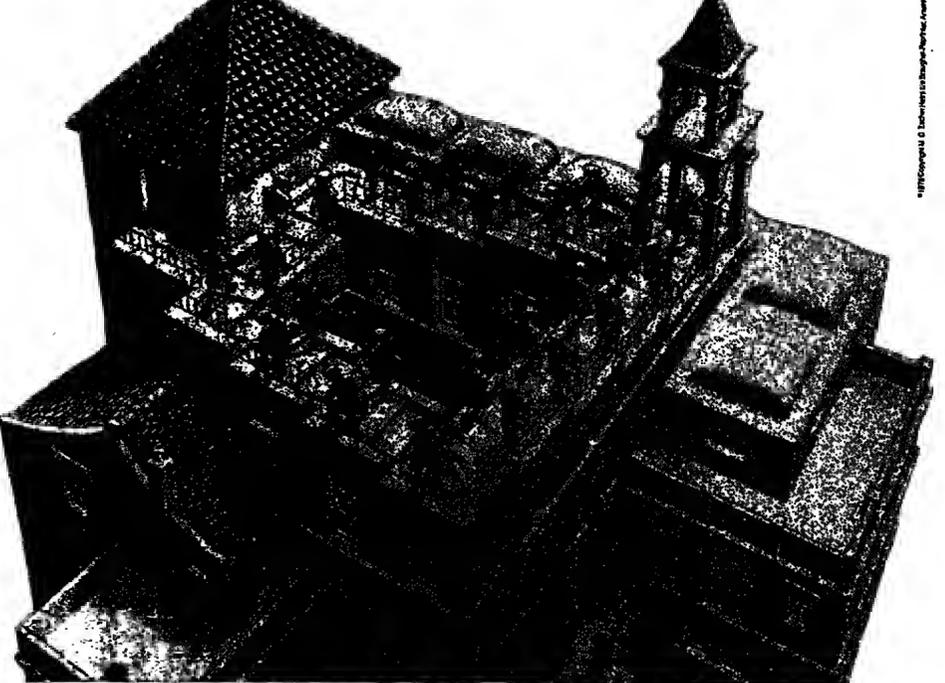
Brussels stock market data table.

Toronto Stocks table with closing prices for Dec. 3, 1981.

Montreal Stocks table with closing prices for Dec. 3, 1981.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates table for Dec. 4, 1981.

Canadian Indexes table for Dec. 4, 1981.

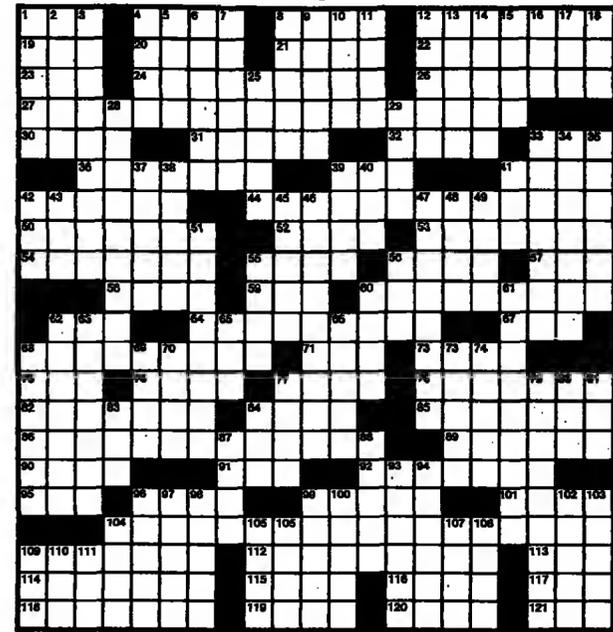


SOMETIMES EVERYTHING'S NOT WHAT IT SEEMS...

Advertisement for The Economist magazine, including the headline and a list of reasons to read it.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Musical Meteorology By Bert Rosenfield



- ACROSS
1. "em!"
2. 500 lbs. of cotton
12. Forecast: tornado alert
15. V.L.P. at Burning Tree
20. City in Kansas
21. Type of car
22. On a 24-hour schedule
23. Ragatta necessity
24. Evening
25. Champs
27. Forecast: 20° Celsius
30. Actor Erickson
31. Baskery fiber
32. Lowell and Carter
33. Unit, degrees
36. The Red Raiders
38. Mar. follower
41. Start of the "Academy"
42. Island of Copenhagen
44. Forecast: flood watch
51. 25-mil. gm
52. "B" film
53. Cottonseed residue
54. Hedonist of a team
55. N.B.A. team
56. Tamarisk salt tree
57. Beach, Jewish tribunal
58. Certain pots
59. Suffix with ethyl
60. Openers for documents
61. culps
64. Forecast: drought continues
67. Fleur-de

- DOWN
1. Damage
2. Teed off
3. City SE of Dallas
4. Outer portion of the earth
5. Product of a Spanish pine
6. 13th-century employer
7. Least fatal
8. Synthetic rubber
9. Stage direction
10. Populins
11. Raw-oerved
12. Dialoc of a people
13. 1940s
14. Painter: van Leyden
15. Fay of "King Kong"
16. Hoel
17. Tanager
18. Librarian's deg.
25. -ago
26. Forecast: travelers' advisory
29. Pool for an crowd
33. In course fashion
34. Appalachian range, popularly
35. Reduces toxic effects
37. Leave intact
38. He has a stable job
39. Mallard genus
40. Hawaiian staple
41. Rainbow
42. Zugschitz, for one
43. Gm weight
46. Evening in Berlin
47. Fit together
48. Emblem
49. Starch grain
50. Flat, or incl.
51. "Me and..."
52. for Feb. 2
53. Trina
54. Constellation
55. The Panthers
61. Forecast: clearing trend
62. Count of a Kálmán opera
63. Healthful
64. Hawaiian "The Love"
66. Seine tributary
68. Used a thriller
69. Swipe
70. Poly-receder
73. Kind of bath or boat
74. Shakespeare's "Henry"
77. Real estate
78. Legendary German
80. Street site
81. A.L. test men
82. -Magnon
84. Cote noise
87. Pelorus pronoun
88. Modern weights
89. Pans, British style
94. Tucked out; mopeh
96. West base
97. Awards for playwrights
98. Durrer; 1978-80
99. Not enough
100. White
102. Sigma
103. Name on the world's tallest building
104. (or H)
105. Bills seldom passed
109. Lofter, e.g.
107. In Celtic harmony
108. Polanski heroine
109. Pelican State inst.
110. Author Fleming
111. Hindi part

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle. A grid showing the previous week's crossword puzzle solution with letters filled in.

WEATHER

Weather forecast table with columns for High, Low, and conditions for various cities like ALBUQUERQUE, ALBUQUERQUE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BIRMINGHAM, BUDAPEST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CAPE TOWN, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA DEL SOL, DAMASCUS, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HELSINKI, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, ISTANBUL, JERUSALEM, LAS PALMAS, LIMA, LISBON, LONDON, LOS ANGELES.

BOOKS

THE NAMELESS By Ramsey Campbell. 230 pp. \$12.95. Macmillan, 866 Third Avenue, New York 10022.

Reviewed by Michele Slung

THERE are lots of book titles that are, in themselves, works of art. I consider "The Doll Who Ate His Mother" by horror writer Ramsey Campbell to be one of the best. Now, with his new novel, "The Nameless," Campbell's gone in the other direction. Not only is the unspeakable evil cult at the center of the plot, but he makes the title part of the plot. How much more do we fear things that refuse to allow us to identify them, even a book sitting on the bedside table?

The heroine of "The Nameless," Barbara Waugh, an ordinary enough woman, a successful London literary agent, she does have two tragedies in her past: the heart attack death of her young husband and then the kidnapping-murder of her little girl, Angela. But it is now nine years later, and she has buried her memories in her work. Until one day, she picks up the phone and hears a voice call her "Mummy"; after that, she becomes obsessed with the idea that Angela is alive and still being held captive by the people who abducted her.

Because the disembodied, girlish voice (can it really be Angela?) directs her to a house with a broken-up gate off the Portobello Road, Barbara, despising herself for gullibility, goes there to reconnoiter. But she finds nothing at all, and she is left with only a white-haired woman dressed in black who seems to be spying on her from the sidewalk and the abandoned, empty building itself. For one brief second, Barbara imagines someone looking at her from one of the windows; then she realizes it is only "cobwebs, lumpy with dust. She saw an edge of the gray mass slithering down the pane a moment before it sank out of sight."

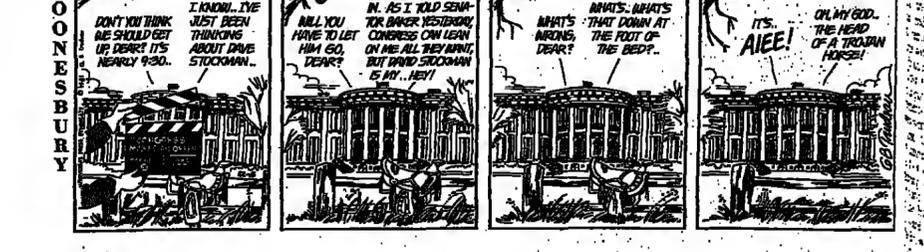
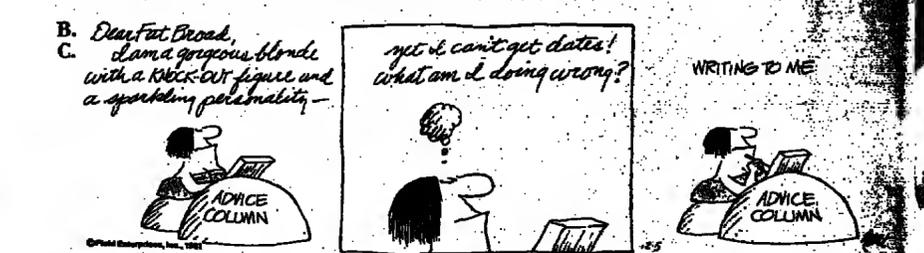
The house is deserted all right, but don't breathe a sigh of relief too soon. The chilling, revolting, nerve-racking worse is yet to come. Campbell's two great strengths as a writer of horror fiction are his talent for not quite describing the monstrous forces and events that propel his plots and his ability to blast any "reader's" lurking complacency when he does go into detail. That particular "cobweb" — gray, shapeless, menacing — appears in many guises throughout Campbell's work. As dust, ashes, fungus, earth, fog, this always gray, always indistinct thing is familiar of evil and, as such, is familiar to Campbell fans. In "The Nameless," the "gray mass" is more active than usual, even aggressive: "It was so quick that it had swarmed up her body and was almost at her face before she began to scream."

Names Don't Matter What Barbara Waugh discovers in "The Nameless" is very much like what Rose Tierney discovers in Campbell's "The Parasite" or Clare Frayn in "The Doll Who Ate His Mother." She learns that a single, very powerful personality has given up him other, weaker people in order to gain more strength through the perpetration of atrocities. In this case "names don't matter," for the cult members are utterly stripped of their humanity, and rumors of the nameless people have them so vile as to make the Manson family "look like Disneyland."

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table of international funds with columns for fund names and values. Includes Alliance Int'l, Bank of America, and various international equity funds.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom left of the advertisement section.

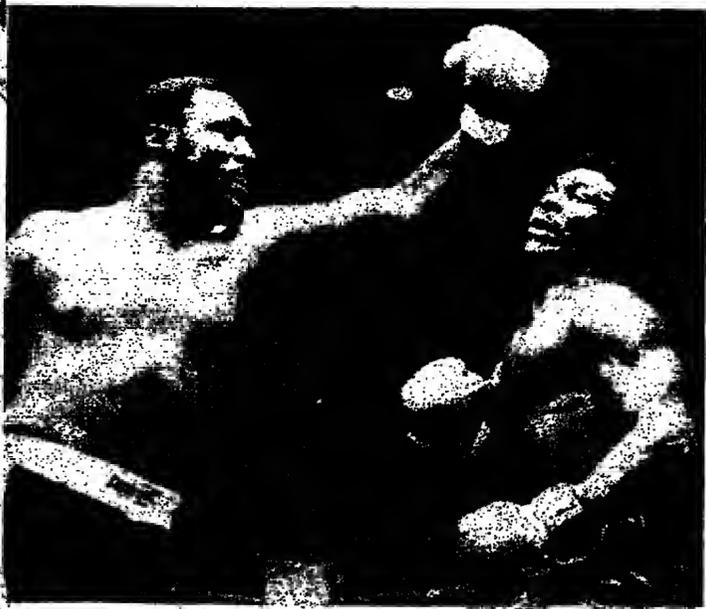


JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME. Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. UGSIE, THOOB, SATHAG, NECKAR.



Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

The Smoke Is Gone: Frazier Struggles to a Draw



Joe Frazier had Floyd Cummings reeling after a shot to the head, but such blows were few.

Also-Rans' Mood Is Hard to Gauge

By William N. Wallace
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — What kind of a game are the Seattle Seahawks prepared to play against the New York Jets? And what of the Baltimore Colts against Dallas, the Washington Redskins against Philadelphia, or the New England Patriots against Miami?

Most difficult to estimate is the mood of a team out of contention for the playoffs late in the season when matched against a contender for one of the 10 playoff positions.

Adding conjecture to the game in Seattle is the unknown ability of David Krieg, who will be starting at quarterback for the Seahawks in place of the injured Jim Zorn.

The Seahawks, the Colts, the Redskins and the Patriots are cast as the spoilers in four of Sunday's 12 games. Two first-place teams, the San Francisco 49ers and the Bengals, are matched in Cincinnati. The 49ers, winners of the National Conference's Western Division, and the Cowboys, who have clinched at least a wild-card berth in the conference, are the first two teams to have qualified for the playoffs.

Previews of all games follow, with season records in parentheses and betting lines from Harrah's Reno Sports Book.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE
New York Jets (8-4-1) at Seattle (4-9) — The Jets have to be wary of what kind of an offense Seattle may try with Krieg, the new quart-

back. But New York's considerable class should tell. Betting line: New York by 8 points.
Buffalo (8-5) at San Diego (8-5) — Joe Cribbs, the runner who means so much to the Bills, is still questionable after a week off. Roland Hooks is the capable replacement.
New England (2-11) at Miami (8-4-1) — The Dolphins are encouraged because of a strong display by the defense in the last game, a significant 13-10 victory over the Eagles. The Patriots have lost their last six games and their last 13 in Miami. Matt Cavanaugh is their quarterback again with Steve Gronig hurt. Betting line: Miami by 5.
Kansas City (8-5) at Denver (8-5) — Steve Fuller has replaced Bill Kenney as the quarterback for the Chiefs, who have two more first-place teams to play after this game, Miami and Minnesota. The Broncos' good defense was missing in their two recent defeats, giving up 72 points. A rookie, Dennis Smith, will be making his first start at centerback, in place of the injured Lewis Wright. Betting line: Denver by 3.
NATIONAL CONFERENCE
Los Angeles (5-8) at New York Giants (6-7) — The mood of the Rams is subject to conjecture after four straight defeats. The coach, Ray Ruvinsky, says young players will get more playing time. The Giants' offense has disappeared, once more. Betting line: New York by 3 1/2 points.
Philadelphia (9-4) at Washington (5-8) — Six starters who had been hurt are ready to start for the Redskins, including Lem Parrish in the secondary and Joe Washington at halfback. The Eagles need to rally after losses to the Giants and Dolphins, games in which Wilbert Montgomery could not carry the offense. Booker Russell replaces the injured Hubert Oliver at fullback; he is the fourth starter at that position. Betting line: Philadelphia by 4 1/2.
Atlanta (7-6) at Tampa Bay (7-6) — The Falcons should by many accounts reach the playoffs with a National Conference wild-card berth. But their defense has given up 12 touchdowns passes in the last three games. The Buccaneers play San Diego next and then Detroit in the scramble for first in the National Conference Central. Betting line: Atlanta by 2.
Detroit (7-6) at Green Bay (6-7) — With Eric Hipple as their quarterback the Lions have won five of their last seven games. Lynn Dieker, who missed four games with a back injury, has returned for the Packers, and his passing made a big difference in the 35-23 victory over Minnesota. The Detroit players, whose home field is indoors and artificial, must compensate for playing outdoors in December on grass at Green Bay. Betting line: Detroit by 2 1/2.
Minnesota (7-6) at Chicago (8-10) — The Bears too can be spoilers in the National Conference Central. The Vikings had a two-game lead in their division three weeks ago and then lost twice after leading 14-0 both times. Betting line: Minnesota by 3 1/2.
New Orleans (4-9) at St. Louis (6-7) — Both teams have played well lately and cherish their fu-

tures. The Cardinals have won their last three games with a rookie, Neil Lomax, as their quarterback. The Saints are another team accustomed to an indoor stadium playing outdoors in December. Betting line: St. Louis by 6 1/2.

INTERCONFERENCE
Dallas (10-3) at Baltimore (6-7) — The Cowboys will probably start Glenn Carano at quarterback rather than the injured Danny White. They need White for the game against the Eagles the following week. Bert Jones' status as the Colts' quarterback is questionable. David Hamm, the former Raider and Bill, would be the replacement. Betting line: Dallas by 12.
San Francisco (10-3) at Cincinnati (10-3) — The 49ers, with a division title, can afford to relax, and the coach, Bill Walsh, intends to play seven reserves on offense, including Guy Benjamin at quarterback rather than Joe Montana for a good part of the game. No team has played as well as the Bengals lately. They meet the Steelers in Pittsburgh the following Sunday. Betting line: Cincinnati by 6.

MONDAY NIGHT
Pittsburgh (8-5) at Oakland (6-7) — Beware the Steelers. They won their last three games impressively, outscoring opponents, 90-30, and the playoffs are well within their reach. The Raiders are facing a bitter foe of the past whom they have beaten in the last four meetings. Betting line: Pittsburgh by 3 1/2.

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Joe Frazier's Wrecking Machine sputtered and lurched, but in the end the former heavyweight champion's comeback dreams were foiled by a 10-round draw decision against Floyd (Jumbo) Cummings after a five-and-a-half-year layoff.

After the fight Thursday night, Frazier said he wants to fight again in "two or three months," but a state boxing official said Illinois would turn him down if he applied for a fight here.

With both judges calling the fight a draw, and the referee, Nate Morgan, the man closest to the action, giving Cummings a 46-45 edge, Frazier survived to talk of fighting again.

"I got some bumps and bruises but I ain't hurt," Frazier said later. "You can get beat up worse in the streets of New York and you don't get nothing for it. I want some of those top-10 guys but they don't want me."

Only Punishing Round
Cummings staggered Frazier in the eighth round, the only one-sided and punishing round for either man. The 30-year-old unranked Cummings, who spent 12 years in Illinois state prison as an accessory to a murder, said: "I was robbed. The least they could have done was give me my property. I hurt Joe Frazier seven or eight times and he never hurt me."

Although the two judges called the fight a draw, Nick Karasitsos, the executive secretary of the Illinois Athletic Board, said of Frazier: "I think the man should quit right now. He's in shape to fight. We wouldn't want Smokin' Joe back. Maybe he proved something to himself against a man who isn't even ranked."

"The fight was close. I had hoped for a close fight. Joe got hurt two or three times. We don't want to encourage anyone to fight. If he applied to fight again here, we would try to turn him down."

Frazier, who is nearly 38, said he was attempting a comeback because "I really need more money" and because "I have too much energy to waste." He had not fought since June 15, 1976, when George Foreman, then the heavyweight champion, knocked him out in the fifth round.

A Layer of Flab
On Thursday night he entered the ring with a glaring intensity, but with a layer of flab on his chest and midsection, he was far from the 'Smokin' Joe of a decade ago.

"Five years," he shouted in his dressing room after the fight. "I

proved to myself I could go 10 rounds."

With his 21-year-old son, Marvis, acting as his trainer in the corner, the old champion had little left from the battering ram who used to plow straight ahead, take the best punches, and wear down the opponent.

Frazier entered the ring jawing at Cummings, but he was less aggressive once the fight began. He threw a few hard left hooks from memory, but too often bobbed and weaved an arm's length from Cummings — hardly the Smokin' Joe tactics of old. Cummings, who has a magnificent set of muscles developed in 12 years in Stateville Prison, was able to shove and clinch without being pushed back.

Looking to the Future
Frazier's best round was the fifth, when he threw a good left hook. Cummings stuck out his tongue in defiance, and Frazier threw a hard right to Cummings' head. The crowd chanted "Joe-Joe" when the sixth round began, but Frazier could never mount anything like that again. After Cummings belted Frazier in a neutral corner in the eighth, the former champion did not try any major offensives in the final two rounds.

But will Frazier fight again? Marvis Frazier cast his eyes downward when asked about the result and said, "I thought it was close. We'll have to talk about it, the whole family, like we did before. I was very impressed. Everybody called him an old man."

The fight took place in the dismal International Amphitheatre, hard by the Chicago stockyards — a setting far from the glamorous arenas where Smokin' Joe once won and defended and lost his title. The attendance was estimated at 6,500, far better than had seemed likely a day earlier.

Frazier decided on the comeback several months ago, against the advice of most of his friends and boxing associates, who claimed he had lost much of his absorptive power in losing three of his final five fights. No television network or major promoter would touch a Frazier fight, and it was eventually promoted by Bill Cooley, a Minnesota land developer.

The Illinois Athletic Board licensed the fight on the theory that "you can't tell people what to do," as Karasitsos put it last week. The board even waived its right to conduct extensive physical tests of Frazier.

Frazier and Cummings each passed a brief physical scrutiny at noon Thursday in the offices of the Illinois Athletic Board. Dr. Jorge Tovar, the board's physician, termed the examination "superficial" after administering it, but said he saw no reason why Frazier should not fight.



Irene Epple during one of her giant slalom runs on Friday.

Irene Epple Takes Giant Slalom

By Nick Strout
New York Times Service

VAL D'ISERE, France — When Irene Epple of West Germany skied across the finish line here Friday, she looked up and saw the outstretched hand of her younger sister, Maria, who had swerved around the steep and icy giant slalom course just moments before.

Since Irene Epple had not yet looked back at the clock, she was not aware of having won the inaugural race of the World Cup season. Her jump for joy at completing the handclasp indicated that the good news was delivered at that time.

To win she had to outdo the reigning slalom and giant slalom champions, but few spectators were surprised at her triumph, because it was Irene Epple who won this race a year ago.

Hess Is Runner-Up
Erika Hess of Switzerland, the World Cup slalom champion, was the runner-up, 67 hundredths of a second behind, and Tamara McKinney of the United States, best in giant slalom last winter, finished third, slightly more than a second back. Pernine Felz of France was fourth, and Maria Epple was fifth.

Both the morning and afternoon heats were run along a 2,680-meter course that dropped 302 meters, covering 50 gates in the first run and 48 in the second. Irene Epple, 24, was first in both heats, posting

a composite time of 2 minutes, 30.24 seconds. But she acknowledged some surprise at having won in the afternoon.

"In the second run I really fought it," she said. "I made a mistake at the start and tried to make it up. I thought I lost some time there. The course was quite tight, and I don't like tight courses. But I was quite confident after the first run."

McKinney, whose giant slalom championship last winter has transformed the disposition of the entire U.S. women's team, savored a few moments as the morning front-runner before she was overtaken by Epple. She went into the afternoon heat as the runner-up, with a reasonable chance of making up the lost time and winning the race. But it was Hess who was able to put the second heat to her advantage, moving from fourth place into second.

"I'm not disappointed with finishing third," McKinney said. "I felt I could have skied better, and I'm happy that I can feel that way and still finish third." Her maturity at age 19 was evident when she was overheard saying to a teammate, "My theory is not to get mad at myself for making mistakes. A lot of people make mistakes."

As for her assessment of Friday's race, McKinney said: "The course was irregular and rough, and near the finish it was soft, so it was important to remember where the snow began and to ride the runs and not dig in so much." It was

certain that the lost time at the bottom because her clocking at the intermediate point was the best of the afternoon.

"I was fighting but not accomplishing much except tiring myself out more," she said.

The reaction from the top was less critical. "Any time you finish in the top three you've got to be pleased," said Bill Marolt, the U.S. Alpine program director. "It shows that our summer training program has been on schedule."

McKinney said she was relieved to have the first race behind her, and when someone offered that she had broken the ice, the skier replied: "Yes, literally." She explained that the course was indeed "chatter" in many places. After McKinney had finished her morning run, she had broken the ice, she explained that the course was indeed "chatter" in many places. After McKinney had finished her morning run, she had broken the ice, she explained that the course was indeed "chatter" in many places. After McKinney had finished her morning run, she had broken the ice, she explained that the course was indeed "chatter" in many places.

Sub for Stabler Rallies Houston Over Cleveland

HOUSTON — Quarterback Geoff Nielsen, thwarted all season by injuries and the shadow of Ken Stabler, came off the bench to throw a 30-yard touchdown pass and the Houston Oilers went on to a 17-13 National Football League victory over the Cleveland Browns on Thursday night.

Nielsen, who was to have become the Oilers' starting quarterback this season before Stabler ended a brief retirement, replaced Stabler after halftime with Houston behind, 6-3. He threw 30 yards to tight end Dave Casper for a touchdown.

Moments later when the Browns were forced to punt for the first time, rookie Avon Riley dashed in and blocked Steve Cox's punt, and Alder Armstrong scooped it up and ran 8 yards to the Browns' 3-yard line. Earl Campbell scored on a 1-yard touchdown run.

The Browns, who lost for the fifth time in six games and fell to 5-8, had taken a 6-3 halftime lead on field goals of 18 and 19 yards by Matt Bahr.

The Oilers, now 6-8, got a 32-yard field goal by Tom Fritsch on their first series of the game.

NFL Preview

Philadelphia (9-4) at Washington (5-8) — Six starters who had been hurt are ready to start for the Redskins, including Lem Parrish in the secondary and Joe Washington at halfback. The Eagles need to rally after losses to the Giants and Dolphins, games in which Wilbert Montgomery could not carry the offense. Booker Russell replaces the injured Hubert Oliver at fullback; he is the fourth starter at that position. Betting line: Philadelphia by 4 1/2.

Atlanta (7-6) at Tampa Bay (7-6) — The Falcons should by many accounts reach the playoffs with a National Conference wild-card berth. But their defense has given up 12 touchdowns passes in the last three games. The Buccaneers play San Diego next and then Detroit in the scramble for first in the National Conference Central. Betting line: Atlanta by 2.

Detroit (7-6) at Green Bay (6-7) — With Eric Hipple as their quarterback the Lions have won five of their last seven games. Lynn Dieker, who missed four games with a back injury, has returned for the Packers, and his passing made a big difference in the 35-23 victory over Minnesota. The Detroit players, whose home field is indoors and artificial, must compensate for playing outdoors in December on grass at Green Bay. Betting line: Detroit by 2 1/2.

Minnesota (7-6) at Chicago (8-10) — The Bears too can be spoilers in the National Conference Central. The Vikings had a two-game lead in their division three weeks ago and then lost twice after leading 14-0 both times. Betting line: Minnesota by 3 1/2.

New Orleans (4-9) at St. Louis (6-7) — Both teams have played well lately and cherish their fu-

NFL Leaders

Team	Points	Yards	TDs
Philadelphia	300	3143	48
Atlanta	299	3442	47
San Francisco	298	3281	47
San Diego	297	3281	47
Los Angeles	296	3281	47
Washington	295	3281	47
Green Bay	294	3281	47
Minnesota	293	3281	47
Chicago	292	3281	47
Detroit	291	3281	47
New York	290	3281	47
St. Louis	289	3281	47
Denver	288	3281	47
Pittsburgh	287	3281	47
Indianapolis	286	3281	47
Cleveland	285	3281	47
San Francisco	284	3281	47
Los Angeles	283	3281	47
Washington	282	3281	47
Green Bay	281	3281	47
Minnesota	280	3281	47
Chicago	279	3281	47
Detroit	278	3281	47
New York	277	3281	47
St. Louis	276	3281	47
Denver	275	3281	47
Pittsburgh	274	3281	47
Indianapolis	273	3281	47
Cleveland	272	3281	47
San Francisco	271	3281	47
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Detroit	135	3281	47
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